

Government calls for TUC curb on closed-shop militants

As the rumblings on the closed shop issue continued in Tory ranks yesterday, Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, in a confidential circular to union leaders, expressed the Government's concern about shop-floor militants who oppose the reinstatement of workers with genuine religious beliefs against joining a union.

Conservative industrial spokesman, said a Tory government would try to mitigate the effect of a closed shop by agreement with unions. In Washington, Mrs Thatcher said a Conservative Administration would reverse the law denying workers compensation if he lost his job for refusing to join a union.

Murray plea on conscience rule

In his letter to affiliated unions representing more than 11,500,000 members, Mr Murray said: "The Government have expressed concern to the general council [of the TUC] about a very small number of cases which have arisen from groups of trade unionists who have opposed reinstatement of workers who have been found by industrial tribunals to have been unfairly dismissed by employers for their refusal to join a trade union in a closed shop in view of their genuine religious beliefs."

"As you know, the Labour Government, in the face of severe pressure from the Opposition in Parliament and with a weak parliamentary position, repealed the Conservative Industrial Relations Act and replaced it with favourable legislation."

"But in order to enact this legislation the Government and Congress agreed, and the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act provides, that it is unfair to dismiss a person who objects to union membership on religious grounds."

"The Employment Protection Act adds that there should be no compulsion by means short of dismissal on such individuals to join a trade union whether or not there is a closed shop in operation."

"The general council consider that when a group of trade unionists refuse to accept the reinstatement of a worker who has been found by an industrial tribunal to have genuine religious objections to trade union membership, this causes the impression that the legislation agreed between the TUC and the Labour Government is ineffective, and that this can reflect badly on the labour movement."

"The general council acknowledge that in certain circumstances it may be difficult for unions to persuade their members to work normally with particular non-unionists, even though the industrial tribunal has satisfied an industrial tribunal. Nevertheless, I would be grateful if you could make the general council's concern on this issue known widely among your members."

"The TUC's advice has not been made public, for obvious political reasons, but it is certain to exacerbate the dispute over the closed shop that has so far prompted divisions within the Conservative Party while leaving Labour ranks untouched."

Press has discovered non-existent dissension, Mrs Thatcher says

From David Cross
Washington, Sept 14
For the second time in two days, Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, today sought to minimize any rift in the Conservative hierarchy over the closed shop.

Ministerial dissension was none the less, she told a press conference here that while she disagreed with the principle of the closed shop, any legislation to ban it would probably prove ineffective. "I don't like the closed shop and I don't believe in principle that it is necessary," she said.

Nevertheless, she said, a Conservative government would seek to mitigate several shortcomings of the existing closed-shop system when it took office. It would reverse the law denying a worker compensation if he lost his job as a result of his refusal to join a union. It would restore the right of appeal to a court of law if a worker was expelled from a union or had his membership application refused. And it would try to ensure that closed-shop rules applied only to new entrants and not to existing employees.

US blow to nuclear exporters

From David Cross
Washington, Sept 14
The United States Administration dealt a blow to supporters of overseas sales of advanced nuclear technology for energy purposes, by demonstrating that nuclear explosions can be produced from low-level plutonium of the type used in nuclear reactors.

The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) says that a nuclear test has been conducted in the United States using reactor-grade plutonium and that it successfully produced a nuclear yield.

Administration officials say the test confirms that countries wanting to obtain nuclear weapons could build them themselves from stocks of unenriched plutonium designed for use in energy-producing nuclear reactors.

Both sides agree to mediation on bread

By Tim Jones
England and Wales will be without most of its bread supplies over the weekend. That became clear yesterday when the executive council of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union and the Bakers' Federation had agreed to accept mediation into the dispute over Bank holiday working and payment.

After a two-and-a-half-hour meeting with Mr James Morrison, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), the union decided to agree to mediation in the dispute, which has brought 57,000 bakery workers out on strike.

But Mr Samuel Maddox, the union's general secretary, said he would not instruct his members to resume work while the mediator attempted to produce a settlement. "To do so would be a sell-out to my members, and we will not resume work until we have a satisfactory settlement," he said.

Mr Michael Rogers, leading the employers' representatives, said after a 45-minute meeting at Acas headquarters last night: "Most issues of this kind have to be settled, and the settlement very often involves some element of compromise. We do not rule out the possibility of compromise, but it is really too early to talk in these terms."

There was unlikely to be any resumption of bread production "on any scale" before the weekend, he added.

Mr Morrison said talks to discuss the mediator's terms of reference would begin today with the employers and the union. "The two sides will be meeting face to face tomorrow," he added. "It is certain to go forward."

Man in the news, page 2



One minute after launch, the European Space Agency's £25m orbital Test satellite is blown up by signal from Cape Canaveral, Florida. Its American-built Delta rocket had begun breaking up. Report, page 5.

Mexican cities rocked by bombs

Mexico City, Sept 14
Dozens of bomb explosions ripped through official buildings and American-owned shops and offices in three Mexican cities last night, causing damage estimated at \$10m (£3.7m).

Police sources said the explosions were the work of a Marxist guerrilla group called The Popular Armed Revolutionary Front, based in Guadalajara, the country's second biggest city, which was the scene of the most extensive damage.

The only reported casualty was a suspect said to have been seriously injured by an explosion he set off in a branch of Woolworth's in Guadalajara.

Other targets included the university and a high court in Mexico City, and government buildings, the chamber of commerce and offices of the Pepsi-Cola firm in Oaxaca, some 225 miles south-east of here. The Oaxaca bombing started fires.

The explosions, all timed to occur between 11 pm last night and 2 am today, were described as urban violence on an unprecedented scale. They came doubt on a recent declaration by the police that urban guerrillas had been liquidated.

Witnesses said that, if they had gone off during working hours, the bombs in Guadalajara would have caused casualties in catastrophic numbers. A six-floor store gutted by fire after an explosion in the city was in a precarious condition today, threatening to collapse into the street as any moment.

Police and troops worked throughout the morning to clear the streets of debris.

Damages to the capital were restricted to a gaping 4ft hole in the High Court, as the university bomb failed to explode and bomb disposal experts defused two others. One was a residential quarter; the other was in a district where newspaper offices are situated. —Agence France-Press.

ITN chief for US

Mr Nigel Ryan, aged 47, editor and chief executive of independent television news for the past nine years, has resigned to accept an appointment as a vice-president of NBC news in America, ITN announced last night.

The Times

We apologize to readers in the North-west, the North-east, South Wales and Scotland who did not receive their copies of The Times yesterday, and to the wholesale and retail trade. We could not print enough copies because of labour troubles in the composing and reading rooms.

Liberal aim of autumn tax cuts under pact

In a policy statement to be debated at the Liberal Party conference, the party proposes a phased switch from taxes on income to taxes on expenditure and wealth. By 1980, the standard tax rate on earned income would be 20 per cent and the highest rate 30 per cent. Mr John Pardoe, the party's economic spokesman, said the Government was moving in the direction of tax reforms envisaged by the Liberal Party.

Fresh tantrum on French left

The French left-wing opposition alliance encountered new trouble last night when talks on a revised joint electoral programme broke down. M Robert Fabre, leader of the Left Radical Party, stalked out of the meeting declaring that sweeping Communist proposals on nationalization would imperil free enterprise in France. —Match report, page 8

Laker's Gatwick concession

The Civil Aviation Authority has given its approval for Laker Airways to begin its cheap-fare Skytrain transatlantic air service on Monday week from Gatwick instead of from Stansted airport, Essex. The single London-New York fare will be £25. But to add to the confusion, the airline will be sold and passengers checked in outside Gatwick boundaries. —Page 3

'Timidity' over tidal energy

A report from the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology has criticized the Government for being too timid over tidal energy. It says research into producing electricity from the tides of the Severn estuary would be valuable, whether or not a scheme goes ahead. —Page 3

Inquiry on maths teaching sought

A government inquiry into the teaching of mathematics is recommended by a Commons committee examining school-leavers' attainments. It also suggests all head teachers should be selected on criteria laid down by the Government and appointed on fixed-term contracts. —Page 2

Leader page 15	Letters: On the Conservative view of trade unions, from Sir Keith Joseph, MP, and others; and on yachts at sea, from Mr Keith Bridgeman, and Mr Clifford Jeans	Leading articles: Refugees from South Vietnam; Supplementary benefits	Features, pages 14, 19	Ronald Butt looks at the implications for the Tory Party of the Sir Keith Joseph and Mr Prior "divide"; Keith Kyle on direct elections to Strasbourg; Fashion by Prudence Glynn	Books, pages 18, 19	Michael Ratcliffe on volume two of Theodore Zeldin's history of France; Reynold Higgins on Sir Max Mallowan's memoirs; Evis Hillier on A Backford Intermittence, by Virginia Sarrles; Derek Parker on A Dictionary of Catch Phrases, by Eric Partridge; Fiction reviewed by Philippa Toomer; Philip Howard and Tom Hutchinson	Home News 2-4	Crossword 16	Diary 14	Engagements 16	Features 14, 19	TV & Radio 27	Theatre, etc 17	25 Years Ago 2	Weather 16	Wills 16
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Landmark for Stock Exchange as index passes 5½-year peak

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor
That hourly measure of investor confidence, the FT ordinary share index, has finally made it. Five-and-a-half years and more than 100 per cent of price inflation later, not to mention one terrifying bear market when it looked as though capitalism itself was doomed, the stock market has returned to square one.

This symbolic moment—for "real" or not market historians will come to regard it as such—occurred at lunch time yesterday when the index, made up of 30 leading British industrial stocks, moved through 543.6, the level it had reached in May, 1972. When the stock exchange closed last night a new record had been firmly established with the index at 549.2, a gain of 13.5 on the day.

Investors, economists, politicians and trade unionists will make what they will over this. For during the last six weeks as the market moved conclusively towards a new peak the index and the value of stock market investment during a period of high inflation have been the subject of furious debate.

On one hand it is clear that it has been a nonsense to have a long-term holder of ordinary shares indeed latterly for income. While the FT ordinary share index—and indeed other more broadly-based indices have remained effectively static since 1969 (when the FT index broke through 500) inflation has been around 150 per cent. This would be true over the longer-term too.

An investment in the index in 1970, for example, after shares prices had remained on a virtual plateau during the last war years and during the Attlee government, would now be showing a 450 per cent gain whereas inflation since then has been some 500 per cent.

Almost any other investment then, certainly residential property and land, would have been better. Inflation apart, however, there is the view that the market is now accurately forecasting prospects for British economic revival.

Falling interest rates, the new-found strength of sterling and the possibility of a balance of payments surplus due to North Sea oil for at least the next decade are all factors contributing to the enthusiasm of investors at the moment. And since most people see the conquest of inflation as a prerequisite of economic recovery those investors might argue that this time they have a chance of a real gain.

However, to do so they would either have to be prepared to wipe the slate clean and start again or accept that the market will first have to do a good deal of catching up. Since the index would need to be around 1,100 now to have matched inflation since 1970.

This of course begs the question of whether the stock market is an accurate indicator of the health of the companies which are listed, or whether the market tends to overreact. In real terms British company profits have been poor relative to those in other western industrial countries.

This coupled with restraints, has meant that the ability of British companies to distribute dividends has been poor as well. So it can be argued that the fundamental reason for buying ordinary shares has been undermined. Other factors have contributed as well, notably the departure from the market of many small investors, either because the effects of inflation and high taxation mean that they can no longer afford direct investment or because they were badly scared by the experience of 1974 and early 1975 when the market plunged, reaching its recent low point of 346.

As it happens, of course, those brave enough to have invested in the market then would be showing a handsome real return.

Continued on page 21, col 4

Britain has first trade surplus for five years

By David Blake
£642m in the previous three months.
During the rest of the year the underlying position is expected to improve rapidly. With the peak season for imports of oil rigs for the North Sea over, a big negative factor is ended. Even more importantly, the oil itself is making an increasing contribution to our balance of payments. In the three months to the end of August oil exports were up £111m and imports down £83m on the previous period.

The impact of oil on the balance of payments will continue to grow, providing the driving force behind the move into surplus on the current account which is expected. That surplus may not appear until 1978 because our invisibles have been performing less well than the Treasury had assumed until recently. It is thought that the surplus on invisibles was £175m, compared to the £220m which had earlier been assumed for previous months.

Continued on page 21, col 4

However you look at it, we were the first to bottle scotch.

Dewar's

For those with a taste for the original.

Dewar's were the first to bottle whisky in branded bottles.

Bogus archbishop deceived priests and nuns

From Christopher Walker
The exploits of one of the most successful ecclesiastical confidence tricksters ever to operate in the Irish Republic have embarrassed the Roman Catholic clergy in Co Cork, and it is only yesterday that the full story about the antics of the self-styled "Archbishop Janiaica" emerged in full. It is so often the case in real life events in Ireland,

the truth was as bizarre as any work of fiction.

The man checked in last week at Longueville House, a week appointed hotel outside the town of Malinbeg, Co Cork. He signed the register as "The Archbishop of Janiaica" and carried enough clerical garb to convince priests and nuns that he was a Caribbean prelate enjoying a few days' holiday.

The man's guise was so convincing that the local clergy presided over several receptions and even allowed the visitor to concelebrate a Mass for a canon who had died in the district. He was permitted to preach one sermon and treated to a VIP's welcome when invited to take tea with nuns at a convent.

As well as deceiving the clergy, the bogus archbishop also convinced local people about his adopted identity and many stopped in the streets of a small village near Malinbeg to kiss his ring. He visited sick people and pensioners in the area.

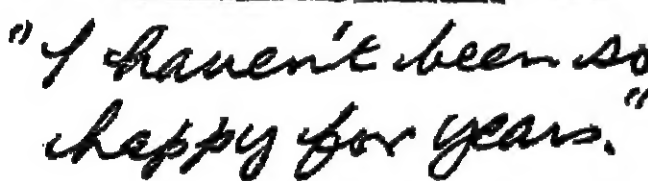
It was only after a few days that one priest began to get suspicious and made telephone inquiries to religious acquaintances in England to elicit further information.

After the calls had disclosed nothing but scepticism about the "archbishop's" credentials, the police were called in and it was discovered that the man was a coloured waiter in his fifties with no genuine ecclesiastical connections.

Yesterday the Garda Malinbeg said that the man had returned to England. "He did not commit any offence as far as the law is concerned," Mr. Michael O'Callaghan, owner of the Longueville Hotel, said. "The local clergy have been in touch with me and have asked me to say nothing. There are enough red faces around here and I am not saying anything that might embarrass the clergy."

Man in the news: Union leader who has stopped the bread supply

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tricity, of



Service dispute



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should be replaced with a system under which recruits prove themselves on the job. Training schemes should be developed for those who show ability regardless of social background.

b-blue sky; bc-half cloudy; c-
cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-dreary;
h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow;
tr-thunderstorm; p-showers; prs-
periodical rain with snow.

7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity,
pm, 45 per cent. Rain, 24 hr

At the resorts

	Sun		Mon		Max C	Max F	
	hrs	in	hrs	in			
E COAST							
Scarborough	0.2	—	1.0	66			Cloudy
Aridlington	0.6	—	1.0	66			Sun Int
Orleans	1.3	—	1.0	66			Sun Int
Orleans	1.3	—	1.0	66			Sun Int
Orleans	1.3	—	1.0	66			Sun Int
Margate	10.9	—	1.0	66			Sunny
Marne May	11.0	—	1.0	68			Sunny

18	6.4	Sunny
17	6.3	Sunny
16	6.3	Sunny
15	6.3	Sunny
14	6.3	Sunny
13	6.3	Sunny
12	6.3	Sunny
11	6.3	Sunny
10	6.3	Sunny
9	6.3	Sunny
8	6.3	Sunny
7	6.3	Sunny
6	6.3	Sunny
5	6.3	Sunny
4	6.3	Sunny
3	6.3	Sunny
2	6.3	Sunny
1	6.3	Sunny

Blackcombe	0.2	—	15	52	Cloudy
Marple	—	1.4	16	52	Cloudy
Angley	7.6	—	17	63	Sun pds
Blackcombe	10.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Newquay	17.0	—	27	62	Sunny

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18	Belgium	Pr 3
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Canaries, Pps. 69; Denmark, Str. 3.00
 Finland, Fmk. 2.45; France, Frs. 3.00
 Inc. TVA; Germany, Dms. 2.95
 Greece, Dr. 50; Holland, Dfl. 2.95
 Italy, Lit. 600; Luxembourg, Lfr. 2.95
 Madeira, Esc. 20.00; Malta, Oc. No. 50
 way, Kr. 1.50; Portugal, Esc. 2.00
 Spain, Pts. 50; Sweden, Skr. 4.25
 Switzerland, Str. 2.50; USA, Cents
 51.00; Yugoslavia, Din. 24.

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more than 51,000m
produce weapon-grade

HOME NEWS

Laker wins fight to
fly Skytrain
from Gatwick airportBy Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Laker Airways received official approval yesterday to begin its cheap-fare Skytrain transatlantic air service on Monday from Gatwick, the second London airport, rather than Stansted, in Essex. The single London-New York fare will be £229.

Permission was given by the Civil Aviation Authority after a hearing last week at which Mr Freddie Laker, chairman of Laker Airways, said that the use of Stansted would cost an additional £500,000 a year in extra fuel and costs for positioning the aircraft.

But the main fear of Mr Laker, and of the Government, was that the use of Stansted would mean the public would not use Skytrain if they had to make their way out to the little-known Stansted airport.

Gatwick has the double attraction for Laker of being its main base and within easy reach of 1,000 homes, the centre of London by rail, with about 10 minutes' journey in each direction.

Passengers will not, however, be able to check in directly at the airport when they begin arriving for the new service in 10 days' time. In a new restriction attached to its judgment yesterday, the aviation authority said that tickets must be sold and passengers and their baggage checked in "only at a place outside the boundaries of Gatwick airport".

Like the aviation authorities in New York, the CAA is worried that crowds of intending passengers waiting for hours for the chance of a seat on a Skytrain flight, may disrupt airport routine. Laker has booked space in a building in New York for passenger check-in and will take passengers to the airport by bus.

Mr Laker now has final approval for his Skytrain project, which he has nurtured over six years of arguments and objections. They brought a lowering of fares by the leading international airlines on the North Atlantic route.

The aviation authority yesterday also withdrew its earlier restriction which would have meant that Laker could offer only 189 seats on each flight during the winter. Instead, the airline can fill all 345 seats on its DC10 aircrafts on every flight, although it must not sell seats until six hours before take-off.

In its judgment the CAA said: "The introduction of competing fares on scheduled services can be of benefit to airline users and, given time, enable the market place to reflect consumer preferences more closely."

Mr Laker said last night: "I am coming home at last. It has taken six years and millions of pounds of my money, as well as many millions more in lost revenue for Britain, to get to this stage."



Miss Monika Kinley and Professor Carel Weight discussing a painting by Merlyn Evans, "Metropolitan crowd forming into a procession, 1954", hung for the British Painting Exhibition at the Royal Academy

Ministers to decide
Mary Bell's future

By Our Crime Correspondent

Home Office ministers have assumed responsibility for deciding what should happen to Mary Bell, who was recaptured near Derby on Tuesday, three days after she absconded with another woman from Moor Court open prison, Staffordshire.

Last night Mary Bell, aged 20, who was sentenced nine years ago to an indefinite term for the manslaughter of two small boys, was in the secure wing of Risley remand centre at Warrington, Cheshire.

The Home Office said that she was unlikely to be moved for some time. The governor would remain her to the board

of visitors to adjudicate and, if appropriate, decide on a punishment.

Annette Priest, aged 21, who absconded with Mary Bell, was still being sought last night. Her parents live at Castleford, West Yorkshire, but she is known to have friends in the East End of London.

Two men appeared at Derby Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with harbouring Mary Bell and were remanded in custody. Clive Shirdcliffe, aged 29, unemployed, of Lord Street, Alton, Derby, and Keith Hibbert aged 32, a steel erector, of no fixed address, will appear in court again tomorrow.

Government too timid on tidal
electricity, official report says

By Our Science Editor

The Government has been too timid over tidal energy, according to the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology. In a White Paper published yesterday it says that research into producing electricity from the tides to increase the power of the Severn estuary would be valuable whether a Severn barrage scheme goes ahead or not.

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, called a one-day meeting last week to discuss the prospects of a Severn barrage. That meeting, however, endorsed the general argument in the draft of the report awaiting publication.

A second report from the select committee views solar energy as holding the greatest immediate potential for supplementing space-heating and water-heating systems, but the cost of solar water-heating systems is recommended to be cut by 50 per cent.

The report covers a wide range of alternative sources of energy, including tidal. It points out that the Government is urged to encourage the development of energy-saving pumps.

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nuclear research and development was £146.3m.

The first report observes that tidal power is inexhaustible and, as its source is renewable, enables fossil fuels to be conserved.

It says: "Although the potential of the Severn estuary appears to be acknowledged, the Government seems unwilling to make sufficient serious effort to evaluate it."

There appears to be no government encouragement for the Central Electricity Generating Board to find out and develop the best scheme for the estuary, it says.

The generating board made clear at last week's meeting that it did not favour such a project. No available information suggests to the board that it would provide an economic scheme for electricity generation.

On the other hand, the Commons committee regrets the lack of interest in tidal power, contrasting sharply with attitudes towards wave power, which in its view has not been proved on any significant scale and lacks developed engineering techniques.

The case made for exploiting tidal power is that, for all practical purposes, it provides an inexhaustible source of energy for electricity generation, allow-

ing fossil fuel to be conserved and pollution kept to a minimum.

Furthermore, once a barrage is constructed, the costs of operation and maintenance are small in comparison with those of fossil-fuelled power stations. The most of the energy produced does not depend on future price levels of fossil or nuclear fuels.

The Severn is particularly attractive because it has one of the largest tidal swings in the world. With successive tides separated by about 12.4 hours, there are difficulties in devising an installation giving continuous operation, although designs proposed with double basins provide an attractive generating system.

The committee suggests that future assessments of a Severn barrage should be carried out by an independent body paid for by the department. It recommends setting up a committee similar to the Severn Barrage Committee, which reported in 1933, mainly composed of experts.

Third Report from the Select Committee on Science and Technology: the Department of Alternative Sources of Energy in the United Kingdom, Commons Paper 534.1 (Stationery Office, £1.10).

Fourth Report: The Exploitation of Tidal Power in the Severn Estuary, Commons Paper 564 (Stationery Office, 70p).

New plant
for making
nuclear fuel

From Our Science Editor

A plant-based on a new method for producing enriched uranium for nuclear power opens today at British Nuclear Fuels' high-security site at Capenhurst, Cheshire.

The operation, by BNFL for Urenco, is a joint Anglo-German-Dutch venture, processes natural uranium into a form suitable for fuel elements.

The tripartite group was founded under the terms of the 1970 to develop the centrifuge method of enrichment. The plant at Capenhurst, costing £55m, is the first in the world to use this system.

It is a successor to the gaseous diffusion method, designed originally for weapon-grade material and still operating after 25 years at Capenhurst, though producing enriched uranium for power stations.

Natural uranium, containing about 0.7 per cent of useful fissionable uranium 235, is fed through a series of several hundred centrifuges rotating at more than 100,000 revolutions per minute.

As the material is pumped through each machine it is separated into two streams; one slightly increases the amount of 235 until it is about 3 per cent enriched, while the other contains depleted uranium.

Centrifuge technology is displacing the older method of gaseous diffusion, among other advantages it uses only a tenth as much energy in its operation.

The existing gas plant here is in the process of being replaced by a new plant with a capacity of about 500 megawatts, enough to serve a large town. The first factories produced 200 tonnes a year, with plans to produce 2,000 tonnes by 1982.

Urenco has orders for more than 20,000 tonnes of enriched uranium for delivery up to '92. At present prices that is worth more than £1,000m.

Enriched uranium can be used in reactors to produce electricity, or in preference to natural uranium, to produce the size and cost of the fuel. Diffusion plants have been operated hitherto, only the weapon powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China.

A gaseous diffusion plant would cost more than £1,000m to produce weapon-grade fuel.

Irish Sea fish danger from
radioactivity, inquiry toldFrom a Special Correspondent
Whitehaven

Fishing grounds in the Irish Sea will have to be closed if discharges of the radioactive isotope caesium from British Nuclear Fuels' Windscale plant, Cumbria, continue to rise as fast as they did between 1972 and 1976, the public inquiry into BNFL's proposed new reprocessing plant was told yesterday.

Professor William Potts, of Lancaster University, appearing on behalf of the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Joint Committee, said damage to the fishing industry would be incalculable, even if a small area was closed. As Irish Sea fish were not identifiable the consequences would tend to embrace all fish.

Professor Potts said that the very high output of caesium over the past few years came from unforeseen corrosion at Windscale. Between 1972 and 1976 the output into the Irish Sea increased from 25,000 to 135,000 curies a year.

"We have come very close to a situation where it would have been necessary to close parts of the Irish Sea for fishing," he said.

Fish caught in those areas contained enough caesium 134 and 137 to cause significant genetic damage to the general population. Data suggested that a few individual fishermen (who were heavy fish-eaters) were already receiving a substantial part of the dose limit set by the International Commission for Radiological Protection.

Professor Potts said two years appeared to have elapsed between the rise in caesium contamination and the introduction of emergency measures. More strictly defined limits on the quantity of waste would encourage BNFL to take more rapid action in any future case. Much more research should be done on isotopes discharged from Windscale, which was respon-

sible for 96 per cent of such emissions in Britain.

Methods of detecting output were unsatisfactory. Present limits on various isotopes were clearly too high and too vague, and there was no specific limit on caesium.

If the new treatment plant, now being built to eliminate corrosion, was successful then caesium output would fall considerably in the early 1980s, although present contamination would take several years to disperse from British waters.

It was not improbable that other isotopes would emerge in the future. The construction of the proposed oxide reprocessing plant would increase that probability.

Professor Potts said: "It should be a condition of operation that if the limits set by an independent body are likely to be exceeded due to unforeseen circumstances then BNFL's operation should be temporarily curtailed, if there is no other way of restricting the output of radioactive waste."

Lord Silsoe, QC, for BNFL, said that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of the Environment were canvassing BNFL with a view to limiting the output of caesium 137 to 10,000 curies a quarter. That would be equivalent to the amount discharged six years ago.

Earlier, Professor Potts said that radioactive caesium must be inflicting genetic damage on the population, although the effects might be delayed for generations.

Even if the output of caesium was curtailed by the new treatment plant, by 1980 there would be 30 severe abnormalities caused by the present caesium.

If those casualties were concentrated at Windscale in the present generation there would be a public outcry. The fact that they will be lost, among a much larger population does not make the tragedy any the less", Professor Potts said.

Trouble at 'Telegraph'

More than 400,000 copies of The Daily Telegraph were lost yesterday because of industrial action by National Graphical Association members in the machine room over a pay claim. Editions printed in Manchester were not affected.

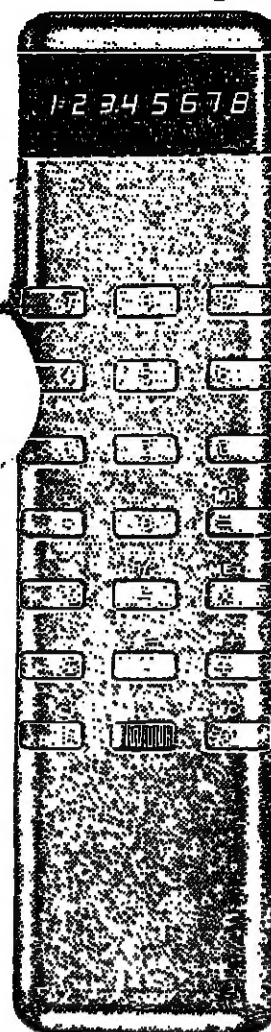
Victoria Line stoppage

A 24-hour unofficial strike by 150 drivers on London Underground's Victoria Line over unworkable timetables stopped services yesterday.

More Home News, page 16

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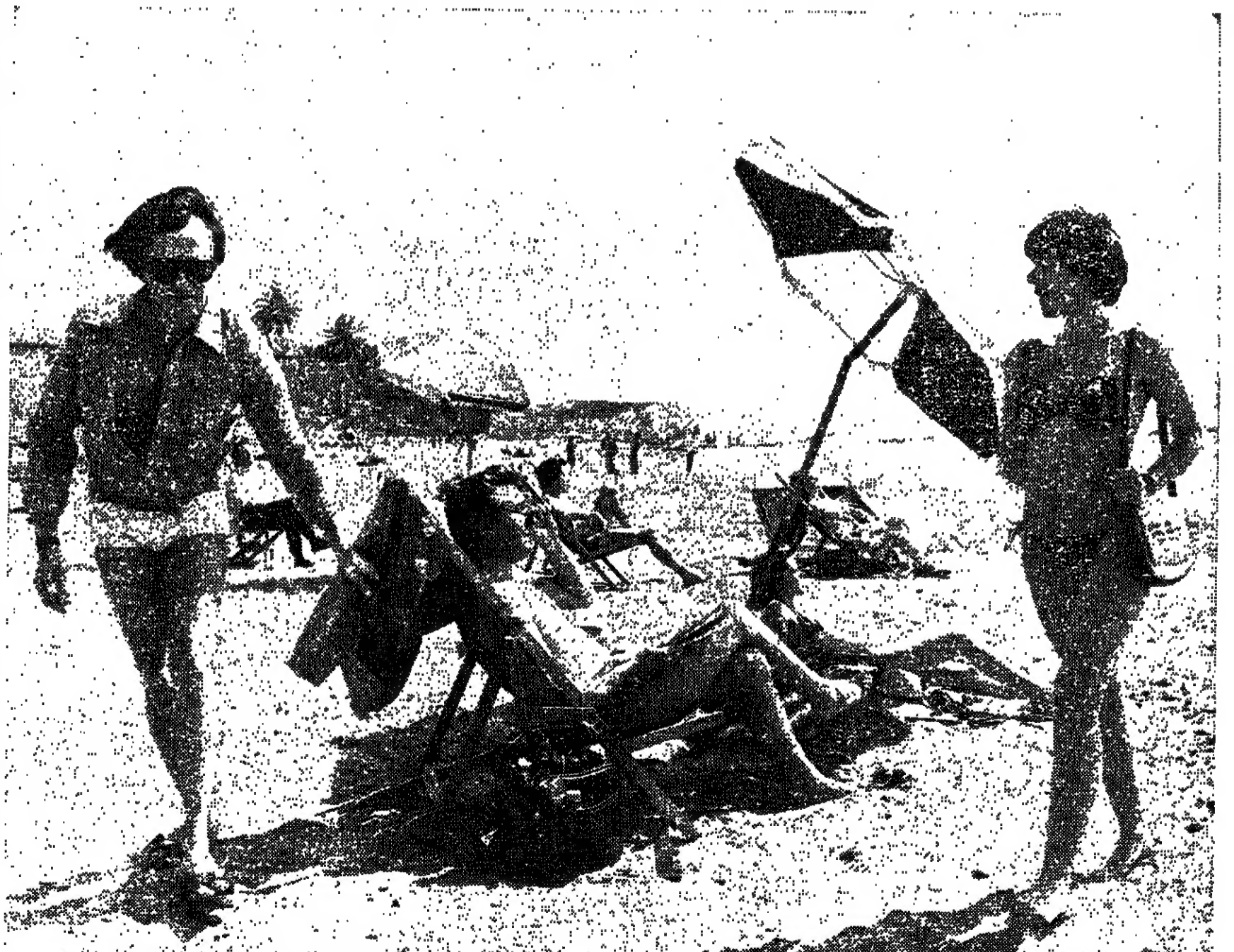
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HOME NEWS

Claims for supplementary benefit increase by 11% because of unemployment rise

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Child benefits should be more than doubled to at least £5 a week and a single housing benefit introduced, if there is to be any hope of alleviating poverty in Britain. Those proposals are made today in the annual report of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which firmly attacks allegations that people are better off out of work than in jobs.

Last year the number of claims for supplementary benefit increased by 11 per cent, mainly because of rising unemployment. By the end of the year a tenth of the population were depending on supplementary benefits. In December, 1976, 2,940,000 people were receiving supplementary benefits, including 1,682,000 pensioners and 660,000 unemployed people.

But their living standards fell well below the level needed to meet the commission's aim of providing a minimum income sufficient to enable claimants to participate in the same social system as workers. The report says that before their incomes can be improved more needs to be done to help the working poor with children.

That is necessary, it says, because some people in work are little better off than claimants and because it would be unacceptable if large numbers of people believed that they would be better off out of work. This idea is firmly rejected in the report, which blames the currency it was given last year for contributing to the biggest crisis facing the entire supplementary benefit scheme since the Second World War.

That crisis was caused mainly by the unprecedented number of claims from unemployed people, who have swelled the numbers of families depending on benefit. During 1976,

2,753,000 unemployed people were awarded benefit.

In addition, more one-parent families claimed benefit, and there was rapid growth in the numbers of discretionary benefits, direct payments of rent and appeals to tribunals. Fuel debts and new procedures for dealing with them imposed heavy strains, and some local authorities, faced with public expenditure cuts, reduced their help for poor families, apparently expecting supplementary benefits to fill the need.

The report says: "On top of all that came a 'welfare backlash' in public opinion, sometimes fanned by the press, in the course of which the social security services and those who depend upon them were exposed to a great deal of cruelly ill-informed abuse."

In general, supplementary benefit levels are well below the wages of the least skilled the report says. An unemployed or sick man and his wife have to feed and clothe themselves and meet all other expenses except rent from an income of £20.55 a week. If they have two children, aged 2 and 4, they must manage on £27.85 a week.

Recent evidence shows that their resulting living standards are well below those of the rest of the community. Two fifths of sick and disabled claimants and three fifths of unemployed claimants have stocks of clothing that fall below the minimum guidelines used by the commission when deciding whether to award a lump sum to pay for more. Teenage children growing up in such families are more likely to leave school early than average youngsters, and to do so for financial reasons.

"We believe that most claimants, particularly those who have been unemployed for long periods, have to live on

incomes that are too low", the report says. "It does not disturb us in a few cases—very few at the moment—our benefits exceed what may be the very low wages paid to some workers in this country."

But the plight of the poor in work is also emphasized in the figures in the report on family income supplement. Two thirds of the families receiving the supplement because their incomes were so low were nevertheless paying income tax on their wages. In addition, for the first time since March, 1974, two-parent families overtook one-parent families as the largest group receiving the supplement. That indicates that the low wages earned by women, who head most one-parent families, are no longer so far behind the wages of a married man in full-time low-paid work.

The report calls for better child benefits and a single housing benefit, because both would help families with children in work as well as out and make it easier for the levels of supplementary benefit to be improved. A single housing benefit, which would abolish the present rate and rent rebate schemes and the rent allowance paid with supplementary benefits, would float 340,000 people off supplementary benefits altogether.

Professor David Donnison, chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, said at a press conference to launch the report that the commission favoured a six-monthly lump sum payment to all claimants, instead of the present discretionary benefits, such as the exceptional needs payments. That was because those payments were time-consuming to administer and did not always go to the right people.

Supplementary Benefits Commission Annual Report, 1976 (Stationery Office, £4.15).

Tories urge autonomy for prison service

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Shadow Cabinet is to consider the proposed creation of an autonomous prison service under the Home Secretary but free of the bureaucracy which is said to have stifled it.

The idea is put forward in a report by a Conservative study group, chaired by Mr. Edward Gardner, MP for South Fylde.

Calling for a general review of the prison service, the group says it suspects that the service has been "stifled under a mass of bureaucratic, inflexible, and often inconsistent restrictions".

Mr. John Wheeler, a former prison governor who is a prospective parliamentary candidate and member of the study group, said yesterday that a prison commissioner equivalent to Mr. David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, or his predecessor, Sir Robert Mark, would open up a too secretive area if he was independent of the Home Office.

Another significant change proposed is that it should be Government policy to give grants or financial incentives to those who adopt constructive methods to prevent crime.

The report does not explain how such a policy would work, but one method might be for a householder, shopkeeper or industrialist to receive recommendations from the police on ways of making property and goods safer from crime and then submit receipts to be considered for a grant.

That would be in keeping with another idea being considered within the party that there should be the equivalent of a Health and Safety at Work Act requiring owners of "high risk" property to take adequate precautions against theft.

One way in which that would work might be the requirement of a business moving a valuable load worth more than a certain sum to give it adequate protection and escort.

The study group's report is part of the re-examination under the leadership of Mr. Whitelaw, chief spokesman on home affairs, of wide areas of Home Office policy.

The report recommends that in suitable cases offenders should normally receive shorter sentences or probation. To achieve the maximum shock effect of the initial period of imprisonment, it also recommends that shorter custodial sentences should be served in more firmly disciplined conditions.

"However, we do not believe shorter custodial sentences should apply to those convicted of serious crimes of violence against the person, assault against the police, organized crime, armed robbery, terrorist offences, or, of course, murder."

The group supports proposals by the Younger report on young adult offenders for the introduction of custody and control orders. Under an order, the first part of the sentence would be served in prison, followed by a term outside under close supervision in the community.

The Proper Use of Prisons (Conservative Political Centre, 50p).



Television dog dies: Petra, who appeared in the BBC television programme, "Blue Peter" for nearly 15 years until her retirement in June, died yesterday. She was introduced to the series in 1962 as a television pet for children who lived in tower blocks and could not keep animals of their own.

Rule of law 'cannot be guaranteed'

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Some police forces are now so undermanned that it is no longer possible to guarantee that the rule of law can be maintained, Mr. James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said yesterday.

He told federation members at Malvern: "Almost every force in the country now reports that experienced police officers are leaving at a rate that exceeds the numbers of recruits."

"Even with a million and a half unemployed in the country, many police forces are actually losing strength. Meanwhile, the burdens placed on the police, especially mob violence, are showing spectacular increases."

The dispute with the Government over pay had destroyed morale and caused a loss of confidence in the will or the ability of the Government to support the police: "Is it any wonder that hundreds of young policemen have decided to quit rather than continue to face the mobs and violent criminals when their twice-home pay is only about £40 a week?" he asked.

Contributing to the police crisis had been the apparent reluctance of the Government and Parliament to meet the rising tide of criminal violence.

Police seek four armed Chinese

By Clive Borrell
Crime Correspondent

Police forces throughout Britain were told by Scotland Yard last night to be on the watch for four men, all believed to be Chinese, armed with meat cleavers and swords.

A senior detective at Scotland Yard told me: "We think these men are part of a protection racket involved in a multimillion pound drug trafficking organization. They are dangerous and should not be approached by members of the public."

The police are anxious to trace a blue Volkswagen saloon, number DKJ 333E, a vehicle known to have been used by four Chinese in the past two weeks.

The four men are believed to be members of a group called 13K. In recent years gangs of Chinese drug smugglers and protection racketeers have set up cells in several northern European cities.

Det. Supr. Frederick Luff, head of the drug squad, has led several raids on premises in Manchester, Glasgow and London, looking for the four men. They are wanted for questioning in connection with violent assaults at Chinese restaurants in which several of their own countrymen have been seriously injured.

Biggest grain harvest for four years likely

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

The grain crop in England and Wales is likely to be the most plentiful for four years, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday. Combining was more than three-quarters complete except in the northern-most counties of England.

The ministry's estimate of 4.90 tonnes a hectare for wheat is equivalent to a total harvest in England and Wales of 5.2 million tonnes (see accompanying table). If official estimates for all cereals are taken together the ministry's figures for all crops give a final harvest of 14.2 million tonnes. The total in 1974, the last "normal" year before two successive dry summers, was 13.7 million tonnes.

The ministry emphasized that achievement of the estimated levels of output depended on favourable harvesting weather. "The quality of many late harvested crops is likely to be low."

Officials said the growing season had been unusually free of pests and diseases and that sugarbeet and maincrop potatoes showed good promise. Grass growth in August was adequate for grazing.

Milk curbs: More than 70,000 cows may be slaughtered in the United Kingdom under an EEC plan to persuade dairy farmers not to sell milk, the Meat and Livestock Commission said yesterday. The plan is part of the Community's campaign to reduce its growing milk surplus.

The commission's estimates illustrate the paradoxical and convoluted way in which the common agricultural policy affects Britain. The Government has put milk expenditure at the head of its campaign for more home food output to save import costs. The dairy industry has spoken with a united voice through the economic development committee for the food and drink industries in favour of much greater sales at home of British butter.

Yet the EEC schemes for "non-marketing" of milk and milk conversion apply in this country. While British produces less than a quarter of the butter it eats, home traders are finding it more profitable to stock butter used in Community rules than to sell it.

England and Wales (tonnes a hectare)				
	1976	1975	1974	1973
Wheat	4.90	4.07	3.82	4.33
Barley	4.30	3.51	3.37	3.72
Oats	4.16	3.55	3.16	3.75
Early potatoes	18.60	16.30	16.30	17.50
(late Aug)				
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.				

The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce reported yesterday that it holds a stock of 10,343 tonnes of butter which cannot be released to the market without permission from Brussels. That stock is Britain's small contribution to the EEC butter "mountain".

The board said it also holds 48,422 tonnes of butter under another EEC scheme in which traders are paid to keep butter away from the market for at least four months. The dairy industry has begun a campaign to increase its share of the home butter market to more than double in the next four years. The total tonnage of butter now held by the board weighs more than a tenth of a year's butter consumption in this country.

Under the scheme to reduce milk output farmers can either agree not to market milk for five years or can transfer under official supervision from dairying to another enterprise.

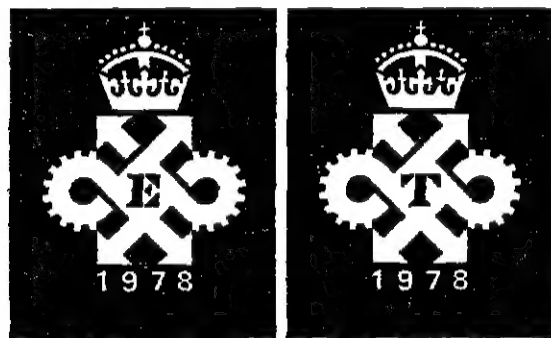
"The British dairy herd is expected to decline in the next 12 months," the Meat and Livestock Commission said. "By next June total dairy cow numbers are likely to have fallen again to about 3,220,000, the same level as in June, 1976."

Cow slaughtering during the six months beginning in October will be influenced by producer response to the EEC non-marketing of milk and milk conversion schemes.

The livestock commission said the national pig herd is falling so fast that by the end of the year the breeding herd will have reached its lowest December total since 1960.

The national beef herd is also falling, the commission said. The intervention board reported that the small British contribution to the EEC "beef mountain" totals more than 7,000 tonnes.

Some of Britain's big performers are really quite small



Companies of all sizes received The Queen's Awards for Export and Technology this year, from an industrial giant with over 50,000 employees to companies with fewer than 16.

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The closing date for return of applications is 31 October, 1977.

Receptionists 'write prescriptions for old'

From John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
Sheffield

Some receptionists employed by family doctors deal with a fifth of the old people who attend surgeries and write out prescriptions for them, Mr. David Sharpe, a London pharmacist, told the British Pharmaceutical Conference, at Sheffield, yesterday.

In most cases the prescriptions repeated drugs that the patient was already taking, but in some cases more were added. The practice was unsatisfactory and possibly dangerous.

The British Medical Association said last night that although receptionists often wrote a prescription, the doctor did the prescribing and signed all prescriptions.

Mr. Sharpe, a member of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, gave in his paper the results of a three-month investigation at his Finchley practice of four thousand prescriptions brought by elderly people for dispensing. About a fifth were prepared by a receptionist. More than half had inadequate directions. The corresponding figure for doctor was 46 per cent.

But doctors often gave no advice about how the medicines should be taken. More than two fifths of the items prescribed by GPs had no directions, he said.

The survey showed that 7 per cent of elderly people are being treated with four or more drugs. The question was

whether the use of that large number could be justified, as risks of adverse reactions and side-effects more severe than the original symptoms became increasingly probable.

Mr. Sharpe suggested that to ease doctors' burdens some of the work might be transferred to pharmacists rather than receptionists. There seems to be no reason why some medicines should be available only on prescription.

Drug admissions: A tenth of old people admitted to hospital are there as a direct result of drugs prescribed by their GP, a report by Age Concern, published today, states (a Staff Reporter writes).

Profiles of the Elderly, Vol 2 Their Health and the Health Services (Age Concern, England, 60 Fitcham Road, Mitcham, Surrey).

Yorkshire elms threatened

South Yorkshire is in danger of being swept by Dutch elm disease. More than three hundred trees are known to be affected, and Barnsley council officials say new victims are being found by the dozen each day.

Mr. Tony Audas, parks manager, said: "The only hope of containing the spread is to destroy each tree once it is known to be infected."

Freedom for wife after killing

Julia Newsome left the Central Criminal Court yesterday after being cleared of the murder of her husband, who was said to have ill-treated her for 10 years.

Mrs. Newsome, aged 38, of Garrett Lane, Wandsworth, London, was given a two-year suspended sentence after being convicted of the manslaughter of her husband, William Edward Newsome, aged 47.

Trawler accused

A Spanish trawler was escorted into Plymouth by the Navy yesterday accused of infringing Britain's fishing laws by operating off the Isles of Scilly without a licence.

Spy marries from jail

David Bingham, aged 37, the former naval officer, who was jailed for 21 years in 1954 for spying for the Soviet Union, married on Monday for an hour to marry again.

There's only one word to describe this...

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WEST EUROPE

European satellite plan set back after explosion of rocket

Cape Canaveral, Florida, Sept. 14.—Plans to put a European-made satellite into space received another setback last night when the launch rocket exploded one minute after take-off.

It was the second mishap in the programme of the European Space Agency (ESA) for a satellite communications network to be launched in Europe in the 1980s.

The launch was originally scheduled for June 16, but was postponed after damage to its American-made Delta rocket. A substitute was used for last night's launch.

The 10-ton ESA has a heavy satellite for the one destroyed last night and is planning another launch date.

"It is a considerable setback, but it would be a catastrophe if we did not have a second flight model," Dr Roy Gibson, ESA's director, said.

The rocket, a Delta 1910, is an integral part of our communications programme that there is no question about not waiting to go ahead."

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the rocket started breaking up when it was about seven miles from the launch pad and was destroyed by a signal from the ground to prevent dangerous debris showering back down.

Mr David Grimes, the Delta project's manager, said last night: "We could have been a little more careful in the way we handled the rocket, but the fact is that the rocket was destroyed by a signal from the ground to prevent dangerous debris showering back down."

The satellite was to have conducted experiments for the

Coming election is backdrop to political life in Paris

Yet another act in French left's elaborately staged drama

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Sept. 14.—In all politics, and more particularly in French politics, there is a necessary element of theatre. It was conspicuous in the sonics aspects of the great slanging match all through the summer between Socialists and Communists over revising the common programme of the left.

It was evident again today in the coincidence between the crucial "summit" meeting of leaders of the three opposition parties at Socialist headquarters behind the National Assembly, and the solemn signature, within a stone's throw, and almost at the same time, by the leaders of the majority parties of their common election "manifesto".

The intention was evidently to emphasize the unity of the right, while the left floundered helplessly in its ideological divisions. The fact is that the majority parties have been able to agree to a common document only by keeping it deliberately vague.

Each of them intends to complete it before the elections with a much more precise programme, and M Barre, Prime Minister, will put forward his own plan of action.

M Bertrand Motte, the Communist leader, insisted that the draft common programme of the left and the manifesto had nothing in common. "Public opinion must understand that ours is a reasoned, stock-taking of the fact that we are in the same camp, and the only ones capable of setting up a coherent majority," he declared.

The only fly in the ointment was the conspicuous absence of M. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the Radical Socialist leader, who regards the manifesto as mere window dressing.

The recent claim of M. Francois Ceyrac, President of the French Employers' Federation, that the controversy between Socialists and Communists was all theatre, and that the two would bring it to an end at a given time by a spectacular reconciliation is, however, an exaggeration.

Their differences are real, and in one or two cases, over economic policy and nationalization, fundamental. The attempt to produce a more precise version of the programme of 1972 has merely served to bring these out.

The conspicuous toughening of the Communist approach on the outstanding points of difference since the end of July, while undoubtedly partly tactical, also appears to correspond to a reassessment by the party's leadership of the party's position and, to some extent, its objectives.

There is certainly a large element of bluff in suggestions in past weeks by M Georges Marchais, the leader, and other spokesmen that a collapse of the crucial phase of the negotiations which opened today is not inconceivable, and that a break with the Socialists cannot be ruled out.

The Socialists, too, have indulged in a certain degree of "brinkmanship" by suggesting that for them there was always a possible alternative to the Union of the left, even though they rejected it.

In fact, both parties, and their junior partner, the Left Radicals as well, need to agree on a revised common programme to consolidate the credibility of the Union of the Left. They need one another to come to power.

This is true of the Communists than of the Socialists, and there is no real indication yet that the former have given up their determination to fight the elections on a common platform, and, if they win, to rule with their partners.

The question is how far Socialists and Communists can afford to retreat entirely from their positions on the points in dispute for the sake of unity, without losing some of their own supporters.

Neither can afford agreement at any price. The stakes are therefore high and the margin of manoeuvre narrow.

It explains the sober mood behind the smiles and handshakes of today's meeting. Both M Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, and M Marchais in their opening statements refrained from adopting a take-it-or-leave-it attitude about their unresolved differences.

The Socialist leader said the majority of Frenchmen expected an agreement on the common programme.

"We are here to examine one by one the differences we noted, and try to overcome them."

No one expects the "summit" to finish its work today. Another meeting is likely later this week. What the Socialists reject, however, is a prolongation of discussions beyond that.

W Germans turn to bullet-proof limousines

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Sept. 14.—Daimler-Benz, the makers of Mercedes cars, have received a flood of orders for bullet-proof limousines for people who fear they may be the terrorists' next victims.

A company spokesman told me there has been a "heavy demand" since the murders earlier this year of Herr Siegfried Buback, the Federal Prosecutor, and Herr Jürgen Pöschke, the head of the Dresdner Bank, and especially since the kidnapping last week of Dr Hans-Martin Schleyer, the president of the West German Industries' Federation.

It has been suggested that Dr Schleyer would not have been kidnapped so easily, and his chauffeur and three-man escort would still be alive, if they had been riding in bullet-proof cars. The four were shot by the terrorists through the car windows as Dr Schleyer's party was ambushed in a Cologne street on September 5.

The spokesman was unable to explain why Dr Schleyer, who is a member of the Daimler-Benz managing board, did not use a bullet-proof car himself.

The spokesman declined to disclose who wanted such cars, of even the number on order for security reasons. But he indicated that the most common customers were leading figures in the economy, in politics and high-ranking justice officials—the people who in West Germany are now living in fear for their lives. Previously orders were largely for foreign heads of state and personalities in less subtle countries.

Here Kurt Rebmann, Herr Buback's successor as Federal Prosecutor, is known to be using one. The Berlin Senate is known to have ordered one.

The cars, which are made to the customers' specifications, usually have a layer of armour plating inside the bodywork and around the engine, and bullet-proof windows. Cars can be fitted so the doors cannot be opened from outside.

They are undistinguishable to the eye from any ordinary Mercedes car.

They have the disadvantage of being very heavy, need special brakes and a particularly powerful engine to ensure the necessary speed for a fast getaway in the case of attack.

The cost varies according to the customer's requirements but bullet-proofing roughly doubles the price of a limousine. The luxurious 450 SEL 6.9 model, which costs DM73,000 (£18,000) would thus come to about £36,000.

Disarmament central issue of Barre visit

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 14.—M. Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, left tonight for a three-day visit to Washington during which he will have two private meetings with President Carter. The talks, and those with other government leaders, will be dominated by the world economic crisis and the deflationary effects of energy imports on Western economies.

One of the points M. Barre means to take up is how to recycle the dollar earnings of the industrialized countries. So far, very little has happened to a very disappointing degree.

He will also voice the well-known French objections to any revival of protectionism in world trade and insist on the need for a return to some

discipline in the world monetary system so that an expansion of world trade would not be prejudiced by sudden currency fluctuations.

M. Barre also intends to take up the delicate nuclear problem, and to explain his Government's standpoint on the need to proceed with the development of fast-breeder reactors.

This will lead him to take up the problem of disarmament, which, for the French Government, is the really fundamental issue. M. de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, who is accompanying M. Barre on his visit, has decided to give an interview with *Le Monde* that France intends to put forward proposals at the special session of the United Nations next spring on the reduction of armaments.

Spain puts terms to free Rock

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Sept. 14.—Spain has provisionally opened the land border with Gibraltar by next Christmas, but not unless Britain agrees to start negotiations rather than mere "talks" about the Rock, informed sources said here today.

Reacting to a report in the news magazine *Cambio-16*, which said the frontier would be opened by then, the sources said Spain is unlikely to make such a move without a *quid pro quo* from Britain.

This opinion seemed to coincide with that of the Spanish Foreign Ministry where a spokesman said: "The relaxing of the so-called border restrictions should be considered within the framework of Spanish-British negotiations about the decolonization of Gibraltar."

Socialist coalition in Oslo may survive after recount

From Our Own Correspondent

Oslo, Sept. 14.—Norway's Labour-Socialist Left coalition Government today seemed likely to retain power after a recount from Monday's general election giving it a seat which originally went to the Conservatives, according to unofficial results released here.

The seat would give Mr Odvar Nordli, the Prime Minister, a majority of one over the combined non-socialists in the 165-seat Parliament.

The news of the turn round came after leaders of the country's centre-right political alliance had begun talks on the formation of a new government.

They had been seeking the

support of the Liberal Party, which won two seats and apparently held the balance of power.

Mr Hans Rosbach, the Liberal Party Chairman, had told Mr Nordli earlier today that his party would be prepared to support a non-socialist government.

The Labour Party, until today's recount, had gained 14 seats for a total of 78 in Monday's election; but its ally, the Socialist Left Party, was almost wiped out, losing 15 of its 16 seats in the old Parliament. The combined non-socialist parties had tied with Labour on 76 seats until the recount.—Reuter.

Gems recovered in Oporto cache

Oporto, Sept. 14.—Police said today they had recovered about 40 jewels in a bag deposited at a railway station here by José Dominguez Seaviera, a Spaniard held in connexion with the robbery of Oporto cathedral in Spain last month.

Aged 20, he was arrested yesterday on the roof of an Oporto church, apparently preparing another robbery, police said. Two Spanish detectives arrived here today to seek his extradition from Portugal.

Air strike threat in Portugal

Lisbon, Sept. 14.—Pilots of the Portuguese national airline TAP today threatened an indefinite strike from midnight tomorrow unless the management met their demands on pay, conditions of work and the reinstatement of dismissed colleagues.

A union statement said they would seek support from the International Association of Airline Pilots, and this could lead to a total boycott of Portuguese air space.—Reuter.

Labour MPs angered over direct elections

From David Wood
Luxembourg, Sept. 14.—Labour MPs opposed to British membership of the EEC reacted strongly in the European Parliament corridors here today to a statement by Mr Henri Simonet, president of the Council of Ministers, that he and "all his colleagues" would insist on adherence to direct elections next year according to what he regarded as legal and political commitments.

After the TUC conference, Mr Callaghan can face his party

conference in Brighton early next month knowing that he has millions of trade union votes behind his promise to try to carry a direct elections Bill in the Westminster session that begins on November 3.

Some members of the Labour delegation here did not like Mr Simonet's tone, however. Clearly direct elections and British fulfilment of the May-June, 1978, timetable are going to be a crucial issue for Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, when he attends a meeting of

the Council of Ministers on September 20.

Mr Simonet left no doubt that the other eight members would then want Britain to dispel present uncertainties about the commitment to direct elections and the 1978 deadline. Because of West German pressure, the council has on the agenda the whole question of progress in the Nine towards direct elections.

Mr Simonet seemed now and then to be hinting that if Britain failed to keep the deadline,

then the rest of the Nine might go ahead independently. He added, however, that he could not envisage any member of the Nine drawing back from its commitment to direct elections in 1978.

For the present, he suggested, each country should go ahead with its organization of direct elections on the assumption that Britain would toe the line.

Parliamentary report, page 7
Tale of two documents, page 14

Left taken for a ride by Rome's country buses

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Sept. 13.—The self-esteem of the left has taken a nasty blow with the announcement of an imminent 20 per cent increase on country bus fares in the Lazio region. After 10 months of public ownership the whole service is admitted to be in a fairly disastrous state.

Until the region took over responsibility, in November, the private services in the Rome area were portrayed as paying scant regard to the needs of passengers, especially in small towns on little frequented routes, and as being bad employers with unsavoury connexions with the political parties.

Now the chairman of the new regional bus service, Senator Italo Maderchi, a Communist, talks of a financial crisis, inadequate equipment, a shortage of personnel and unhelpful relations with the left-wing regional authorities. Expenses for the year are running at 200,000m lire (£140m), which is about 10 times what will be taken in fares.

Senator Maderchi advanced a number of explanations. The 11,532 employees were 1,600 fewer than needed and so too much overtime had

to be paid. To cater for 600,000 passengers daily on its 8,500 routes the system required 1,400 buses in effective condition but had only 1,250. He has a five-year plan for putting everything right, but this means asking the regional authorities for more money which, he adds ruefully, will not be easy.

Lazio was the first in the whole country to rationalize its country bus system within a single, public organization. It could thus be regarded as a test case.

Arguably, the fact that the service is now supposed to go to more remote places than the private companies cared to reach naturally increases costs. But passengers make it clear that the trouble is not just financial and bureaucratic.

"Whatever happened to all those nice people who used to drive the buses?" one passenger was heard to say. Another remarked: "There are a lot of new faces, and they are the wrong faces."

The Communists are presumably going to find their electoral laurels of the last two years looking distinctly withered if their first attempt at running a regional bus service makes no better impression than this.

AUGUSTUS BARNETT

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OVERSEAS

Mr Lance ready to fight for his White House post when he faces Senate investigators today

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Sept 14

The many American Congressmen and political commentators, who believe Mr Bert Lance will resign as Director of the Budget, may be surprised when he confronts the Senate's governmental affairs committee tomorrow.

Mr Lance says that he will not resign. The White House press secretary, Mr Jody Powell, says that President Carter has not asked Mr Lance to resign.

Mr Lance now appears to believe that his case goes to the heart of the American governmental system of recruiting highly qualified people from the private sector to key Administration positions. He seems ready to defend his own record boldly, even though government officials today presented the Senate committee with even more damaging information about him.

Mr Lance suggested today that, if the campaign that has been waged against him is allowed to continue without being challenged, then the Government's ability to attract people to high positions will be greatly harmed.

He told reporters this morning: "If you can take allegations and innuendoes and hear say and print them in the paper and show them on television and then say 'That's a fact' and without having a chance to refute that and have my own day in court—and then be defamed with the charge that because of that my effectiveness has been damaged or crippled, then we're in bad shape in this country."

While Mr Lance will probably survive tomorrow to turn

his case into one of high principle, the Senate committee is likely to concentrate on the many specific accusations made against him.

They centre on Mr Lance's possible illegal use of bank overdrafts for political campaign purposes; his questionable use of his position as a leading banker to enrich himself; and more general allegations by him as chairman of the Calhoun National Bank and later as president of the National Bank of Georgia.

He will also have to demonstrate that he at no time sought to put pressure on government officials to suppress information that could have damaged his chances of winning Senate approval for his White House post when it was offered him by President Carter.

New evidence came to light today concerning all of these matters. Mr Robert Serino, a high official in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, told the Senate committee that loans of more than \$100,000 from the Calhoun Bank in 1974 to Mrs Labelle Lance, may have been illegally used to finance her husband's political campaign for the governorship of Georgia. Mr Serino suggested that these loans might be investigated by the Department of Justice.

Mr John Sherry, another official in the Comptroller's office, stated that his investigation of Mr Lance's management of the Calhoun Bank had forced him to conclude late last year that Mr Lance was not qualified to hold a high position in the Government. He said he had discovered a pattern of "abuse and irresponsible activity" by the management of the bank.

Mr Joseph Selby, Deputy

Comptroller of the Currency, told the committee that he had been informed last November that Mr Lance would be appointed budget chief and that he had learned this on the very same day that his office decided to terminate a special agreement covering the affairs of the Calhoun Bank. Had this agreement remained in force, then it could have damaged Mr Lance's chances of being confirmed by the Senate last January.

The committee has also learned that the White House did have information about the huge scale of overdrafts, totalling about \$450,000, at one point, that Mr Lance and his relations had obtained from the Calhoun Bank. However, this information was not considered sufficiently important to be given to President Carter at the time of Mr Lance's confirmation hearing. Some Republican members of the committee believe this suggests that vital information about Mr Lance was suppressed by leading Administration officials.

There appear to be moves afoot now to turn the committee's attention to other high White House officials and thus, in effect, use the Lance affair as a means of attack on the President and his principal assistants. Senator Roth of Delaware, proposed today that the committee should publicly cross-examine Mr Hamilton Jordan, who is President Carter's leading administrative assistant, as well as Mr Jody Powell and Mr Robert L. Shultz, the President's legal counsel. All three men are from Georgia, all know Mr Lance well and all are said to have known about Mr Lance's overdrafts at the time of Mr Lance's confirmation by the Senate.

Blunder by Carter press spokesman

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 14

President Carter's press secretary, Mr Jody Powell, telephoned a Chicago newspaper yesterday to plant a story discreditable to Senator Charles Percy, of Illinois. Mr Percy is the senior Republican on the Senate committee investigating the affairs of Mr Bert Lance, the embattled Director of the Budget, and Mr Powell evidently thought that smearing the senator might help Mr Lance.

Unfortunately for Mr Powell, and for President Carter, the story was wrong and the newspaper, the Chicago Sun-Times, revealed all. One of the accusations against Mr Lance is that he used an aircraft belonging to

a bank he controlled in Georgia as though it were his own. Mr Powell claimed that the senator had done the same with an aircraft belonging to the Bell and Howell Company, of which he was president until he entered politics in 1966.

In fact, the firm never owned an aircraft. Mr Powell denied last night that he was smearing the senator, and that the planned story had anything to do with Mr Lance's troubles. His time was rather changed this morning and he now admits that "it was a dumb thing to do."

Senator Percy was very magnanimous this morning. He told the committee that he would not hold it against Mr Powell, or the President, so long as Mr Powell discovered

that the allegations were false and then apologized. Mr Percy said that he would then forget all about it. That sort of magnanimity is always difficult to bear.

Mr Powell will find his relations with the press much more seriously affected than his relations with the Senate Government operations committee. He has been a successful press secretary until now. His is one of the most difficult jobs in Washington and he filled it with distinction and wit—even though he often got things wrong in his briefings and tended not to return telephone calls or reply to letters.

But trying to enlist a newspaper in a smear campaign, against a popular and influential senator was a bad mistake.

Pretoria talks raise hope of accord

From Michael Koipe
Johannesburg, Sept 14

The meeting between Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian leader, and Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, in Pretoria yesterday may have enhanced the prospects of the Anglo-American proposals being accepted by Rhodesia as a realistic if unpalatable basis for a constitutional settlement. While no great optimism is being expressed in diplomatic circles here, the view is nevertheless voiced that the prospects of success are by no means negligible. This cautious assessment is based on several factors.

One is the continuing firm participation of the United States. Another is the belief that the Rhodesian military now accept that while there is no immediate likelihood of their forces losing the fight with the guerrillas, their chances of winning are even more remote.

A third element is that the South African Government now accepts that international opinion cannot be ignored.

Guerrillas reject key parts of peace plan

Lusaka, Sept 14.—Rhodesian guerrilla leaders today rejected key parts of the latest Anglo-American peace plan and proposed a transitional government backed by their own forces to run the country until the establishment of black majority rule.

In a joint statement issued simultaneously here and in Mozambique, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, the leaders of the Patriotic Front, also called for the total disarming of Rhodesia's white-ruled police and army.

The Patriotic Front alliance, established 11 months ago, speaks for the black nationalist guerrillas leading for majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr Mark Patridge, the Rhodesian Defence Minister, has already rejected the dismantling of Government forces. This left the issue of police and military control of the country during the transition period as one of the thorniest questions facing Western peace negotiators.

In their statement today the guerrilla leaders, buoyed by a steady flow of new recruits and weapons, registered opposition to four key elements of the Anglo-American settlement plan.

These are: the assumption of "absolute colonial powers" by the proposed British Commissioner; a United Nations force subordinate to the British Commissioner; the retention of the present police force, judges and laws; and the Western plan for formation of a new army in Zimbabwe.

"It seems we are to be called upon to accept to be protected by nothing else but faith," Mr Nkomo said.

He made it clear at a press conference here, however, that the Anglo-American plan was not being rejected out of hand. He welcomed a statement by the British Foreign Secretary that the guerrillas would provide the basis of a new army. But he called for the guerrillas to be given the greater power that envisaged in the Western plan.

The Front statement said the guerrilla-backed forces should be directly involved in all aspects of the transition administration. It added: "Towards this objective, the Patriotic Front is ready to enter into discussions with the British Government to expedite the transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe."

Comprehensive British settlement plan benefits from confusion of motives of interested parties

Rhodesian drama with divided cast

By David Spenser
Diplomatic Correspondent

Several different themes are being played out at the same time in the Rhodesian drama, which makes the present state of play rather confusing. Each of the main participants has a different intention, and perhaps no one knows how best to pursue it.

Take Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, first, as the central figure. The impression which his recent conduct has given is that he is boxed in, or at least does not yet see which way he can turn. Mr Smith won his election but it settled nothing.

His own plan to launch an "internal" settlement, with the more cooperative African nationalists, appears to have no chance. The Rev Ndabingi Sibhile seemed to be stirring with the idea for a while, but has since categorically rejected such a solution. So has Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Which way is Mr Smith to go, therefore?

The answer this week has been to Pretoria. But it looks as if the South African Government, with its own problems, will have offered him very little encouragement.

The new talk about all sanctions is very significant. Whether or not Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, chose to spell it out directly, the idea is now in the air that America might seek ways of restricting South Africa's oil supplies, to cut out the Rhodesian line.

To do so would be extremely difficult, not merely in terms of running a blockade, if it ever got as far as that, but

more from political and economic factors. Nevertheless, the Sherr of Iron, whose country is a principal supplier, has been approached by African leaders, and the United Nations campaign is gathering momentum.

All this means that the South African Government is under some pressure and has good reason for getting Mr Smith to budge. The signs are that Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, sees a settlement in Rhodesia that is internationally accepted, which means he does not buy the so-called internal option.

African opinion has been slow to respond. One reason is that the Anglo-American plan, in Dr Owen's White Paper, is not all that easy to turn down flat—as Mr Smith has discovered. There is a lot in it, rather cleverly put together. Another reason is that the Africans may not see exactly which way to go, either.

The Patriotic Front is not really united. Mr Joshua Nkomo, waiting in Lusaka, sees time running out. Mr Robert Mugabe in Mozambique is not in full control of the guerrilla forces, even though his name is the one everyone knows.

The front-line African presidents might well prefer the Patriotic Front to march into Salisbury as the army of liberation. The snag is the guerrilla forces though they now claim to be united, cannot mount that sort of campaign.

Meanwhile, back in Rhodesia itself, the two "moderate" African leaders, Mr Sibhile and Bishop Muzorewa, whatever popular support they may claim, cannot impose an end to the military struggle.

All this confusion of motives and pressures gives the British plan a higher value, because it represents the one comprehensive solution there. The question is whether he can get the plan off the table and into practical negotiation.

The idea is to pass the whole thing over to the United Nations, by the appointment of a special representative, who would then try to work out conditions for a ceasefire, hand in hand with Lord Carver, the British Commissioner-designate.

The risk is that the Soviet Union might block such a move in the Security Council. If so, the latest and most promising British initiative would be back where it started.

Our Political Correspondent writes: The Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian settlement are worthless, according to Mr Michael Stephen, an international lawyer and secretary of the Bow Group's foreign affairs committee.

In a speech to the Chelsea Young Conservatives, Mr Stephen said: "It ought to be obvious that the whites, cannot agree to any settlement unless they can be sure that, for the next five years at the least, the terms of the settlement will not be violated and that the stability of the country will be maintained. Otherwise it would be surrendering power for nothing."

He said that the Anglo-American proposals must at least attempt to meet the fundamental requirement beyond the first six months and that being so, the detailed constitutional arrangements were not worth reading.

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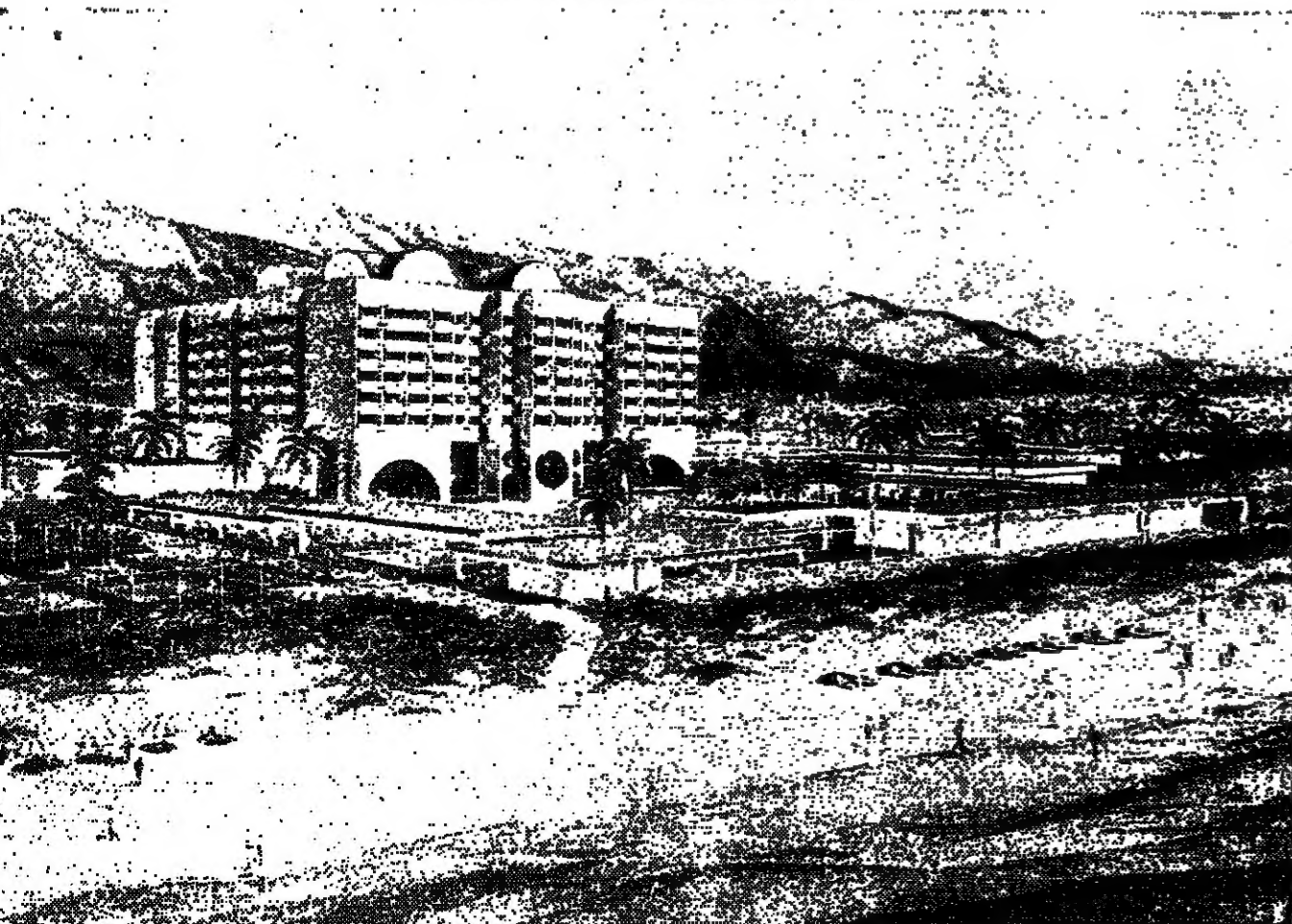
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Commitment by France and Poland to détente

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Sept 14

The state visit of Mr Edward Giersek, the Polish communist leader, ended today with a joint declaration insisting that "détente is a continuous process" and expressing the hope that a world conference on disarmament might take place in the near future with the support of the nuclear powers. Six agreements on economic and cultural cooperation were also signed.

The declaration states that "respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms constitute one of the essential bases of good relations between countries." France and Poland, it says, have given a good example of this in the way they implemented the clauses of the Helsinki agreement.

It notes their common standpoint on the conditions for peace in the Middle East and

the need for African countries to "determine their fate freely, without foreign interference".

As part of the economic and industrial agreements, Poland will deliver an additional six million tons of coal in the next 10 years to help reduce its chronic trade deficit with France. Study groups are to be set up to consider the possibilities of cooperation in chemicals, shipbuilding and food processing, and between small and medium industries.

Cultural institutes are to be opened in both capitals and Mr Giersek's invitation to President Giscard d'Estaing to visit Poland was accepted with pleasure.

In a letter to Mr Giersek, the P.S. de Calais branch of the Socialist Party called for a "frank and loyal application of the Helsinki agreements on the free circulation of men and ideas in Poland. Speaking for the large number of workers of the Pologne region, he asked that his country recognize the right to strike."

Belgrade conference 'not tribunal but checkpoint'

By Richard Davy

Dr David Owen said yesterday that the British Government was determined to ensure that there would be "a thorough and critical review of progress when the Helsinki agreement is reviewed in Belgrade this autumn."

The Foreign Secretary was addressing a Foreign Office seminar in London arranged to bring non-government organizations into the discussion of the Helsinki agreement, which was signed two years ago by 35 nations of East and West.

Dr Owen said that the meeting could make a significant contribution to the central objective of détente, which was the development of a "safer, more open and more normal relationship between East and West."

Belgrade, he said, must be seen as the first of what will undoubtedly be a series of checkpoints in the long-term

process initiated by the Helsinki conference. The nine nations of the European Community had agreed of a number of general proposals and would push hard for improvements, but not so hard that the meeting would break up in disorder.

In examining where participating states had fallen short of observing the agreement, the West would start by raising points of principle and would keep the naming of names, and citing of individual cases, to reserve. Belgrade was not intended to be a tribunal but a checkpoint, he said.

Discussing human rights, the Foreign Secretary said that concern for human rights was an integral part of the foreign policy throughout the world, but experience had shown that confidential contacts by the Government, at least in support of individual cases, were often more effective than the public espousal of well-known protest.

community

did have sufficient to make a difference to the situation in the world. The Community was not a tribunal but a checkpoint, he said. In examining where participating states had fallen short of observing the agreement, the West would start by raising points of principle and would keep the naming of names, and citing of individual cases, to reserve. Belgrade was not intended to be a tribunal but a checkpoint, he said. Discussing human rights, the Foreign Secretary said that concern for human rights was an integral part of the foreign policy throughout the world, but experience had shown that confidential contacts by the Government, at least in support of individual cases, were often more effective than the public espousal of well-known protest.

Football

From Norman Fox

without the insulting antics of their young followers. Bravely, they had talked of attacking this French man in spite of the fact that he was a Jew, a Jew without shame. Moved to their minds, Jimmie Greenhoff, and again, Jimmie Greenhoff, who does so much for the Jews, and who has done so much work. They embarked true to their word, but the attacking reputation of St Edesme was always there. He was a Jew, a Jew who careered at high speed between the penalty areas.

Immediately from the kick-off Buchanan sent the first green ball, a surprising first, and he abandoned ship for the first and only time as he turned the ball over to the other side. He saw the challenge that faced them, yet, after collecting themselves, they sent well, with the defence of Buchanan, and they sent well to the St Edesme attack safe outside the penalty area. Twice they broke away in these early minutes and they were not far from the Pearson and Rill actually having goals disallowed before the tenth minute.

Nicholl now returned to his familiar position on the right of the defence, was particularly rapid and devastating in his attack, and he was able to get the ball being released on a run to goal, but Curkovic, never slow to leave his line (sometimes for the defence) was quick to intervene. He used to explore the centre circle) dived on the ball at Coppell's feet.

Reveti, dangerous on the French right side, was able to gain more than his colleagues on the other flank and came forward well from these positions, once he had the ball. He was a Jew. He crossed the ball accurately to Bardeley, who glanced a header wide, but close enough to worry the defence.

Cards City 0 Austria Memphis 0
Cardiff City on an uphill struggle to stay in the European Cup Winners Cup after a dismal goalless draw with Austria at Memphis at Ninian Park last night.

It was Cardiff's smallest crowd in 13 years of European competition and the massive popularity of the game hardly helped the cause. The ice locked atmosphere and the play reared rose above the ordinary with both sides attacking.

Yet both goalkeepers had to make some fine saves, with Irwin often his side's last line of defence as Cardiff's attack was frustrated by the Cardiff defence after the interval.

Twice in as many minutes late in the second half he proved that Austria was collecting their £300 a win bonus. First, he tipped a shot from Parls over the bar and then threw himself at a header from Doyle as the Englishman looked certain to break the deadlock. Irwin also kept out attempts from Dazbacher, Monales and Gasschick. Zuck was responsible for a number of the match after 70 minutes.

Ipswich took full advantage of their first half domination and led by a margin against the Welsh in the European Cup first round, first leg match against Landskrona, Sweden. Whyrnark rounded off a neat move involving Burley and Gasschick to make the Welsh the winners. Ipswich's penalty for a penalty in the 21st minute was

ignored after Gatos was brought down near the Landskrona goal.

Celtic were far superior to Jeunesse Esch, of Luxembourg, in the European Cup first round first leg at Celtic Park, and won in center. They had a polish and punch that their opponents never matched. Indeed, the second half was a one-sided affair, with Celtic shooting practice. In spite of the final result Roque, the Jeunesse goalkeeper, saved his team from a clean sheet.

Celtic scored first in the 19th minute. Wilson took a corner on the left and McDonald, who had cut in from the left, headed the ball into the net.

McDonald handed a second goal in the 30th minute after Edvaldsen had glanced Glavin's centre into his net. Celtic took a third goal in the 53rd minute.

Craig headed a fourth from Doyle's corner five minutes later. Celtic replaced Glavin and Lendox with Doyle and McLaughlin, who scored the fifth after 87 minutes from 18 yards. Although three players had their names taken—Doyle, Celtic, and Gullman and Lendox—Jeunesse was a sporting contest.

Rangers have a difficult task when they go to the Netherlands to play the European Cup first round first leg match against PC Twente Enschede in a fortnight. They have only themselves to rely on, and must overcome the negative play and continual back passes by the Dutch.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Paris, Sept. 14. — Nigel Horton, a former England and Moseley lock forward, has been suspended for foul play one week after making his first appearance for the club, Stade Toulousain.

Horton and two other Toulouse players were suspended after incidents during last Wednesday's match against Agen, the 19th French club champions. Two Agen players also received suspensions.

Horton is now running a bar in Toulouse and he will miss one match. The French Rugby Federation has decided to take a stronger line on violent play, and they have asked the referees to report which named five players, all forwards.

The match was part of the Bouscler d'Auronne tournament, and was the first of a series of clubs run by Toulouse. Normally the federation would not have been expected to act so swiftly as it has.

However, Toulouse were already involved in a violent match with Beziers, the club champions, 10 days ago. One player and two from Beziers, Michel Palmie, one international lock, and Armand Bousquet, a prop, were suspended for one week.

Horton had a punishing match and was often confronted, in every position, by a wall of players. Vagnerin and Alain Estève, a former international lock, who appeared anxious to give him a lesson in the art of being a French rugby. Beziers won 29-9, but Toulouse were without their flank forward Jean-Pierre Rieusset, who was injured in the other flanker and captain, with a cut eye.

Horton's move to Toulouse was much contested. Changes of club are strictly controlled in France but, once it was evident that the former Birmingham policeman had been approved by the club, objections were withdrawn.

Toulouse will have Dugald MacDonald, a former London Scotland player, for three months later in the year.—Agence France Presse.

Sydney, Sept. 14.—The six New South Wales cricketers planning to play in Kerry Packer's super Tests will probably play two months of normal club cricket before their meeting with the NSW Association. The NSW executive committee gave club delegates no specific instructions about the players at a meeting earlier this week other than to remind them that the players must sign the usual registration forms.

York Rugby League club have put their winger, David Baronds on the transfer list at £15,000 which would be record for a British non-league club. Baronds, a 27-year-old South African, has not been seen at the York ground this season, after going back to South Africa to help his family during the summer. York gave him financial help to make the trip.

Salobom Dixon, the coach, said the club had made the move as a "disciplinary measure" against Baronds, who has been York's star winger for the last four years. "I am disgusted with the player's attitude," Dixon said. York's captain and their coach, Brian Walker, said Baronds has dislocated his left shoulder and will be out for six weeks.

The former English Test rugby league forward John Gray yesterday signed a contract for 45,000 Australian dollars (about £15,000) to join the York Rugby League club, leaving North Sydney club and will have another former English Test player, Steven Norton, as a mainly team colleague.

The Manly secretary, Kenneth Arthurson, was elated at the signing and described Gray as a "top grade" player for the York Rugby League today. He is a top grade hooker or prop, a fine goal-kicker and one of the most versatile forwards in the game. Gray will join a pack of forwards which already contains the Australian international, Terry Randall. Earlier this season, a Manly player, Bruce Walker, signed a contract to join Manly. Gray's contract with Manly is for three years.

Ireland's golfers stunned England in the home international at Hillsdale, Southampton, yesterday. They surprisingly led 3-1 in the fouromes to revive memories of their last win over England 16 years ago. However, England came back strongly in the afternoon's singles to win.

Young and Elliott beat Lyle, a Walker Cup player, and Scott, two-time champion, and Hume also won on the 17th green and Cleary and Duanne beat Deebie and Garner for a 2-1 advantage.

Irish advantage might have been greater if the national champion, Gammoe, had not missed from six feet on the final hole, and Elliott had to be content with a half against McEvoy, another Walker Cup player, and Kelly.

The afternoon took a decisive lead over Wales in the morning's fouromes. Indeed, the only pair to lose was the Welsh duo of Jones and Green, who were out seven and five. Murray's approach to the 12th went through the green and Elliott's 12th shot was a par. When the match ended at

the 13th, where the Scots again dropped a stroke, the Welsh pair were two under par.

England 6, Ireland 6
FOUROMES: 1. McEvoy and M. Kelly beat Elliott and Lyle and 2. Young and Elliott beat Lyle and Hume. 3. and 4. Cleary and Duanne beat Deebie and Garner. 5. and 6. Jones and Green lost to Adams and Murray.

SINGLES: 1. Young beat Lyle and 2. Elliott beat Hume. 3. and 4. Cleary beat Deebie and 5. and 6. Jones beat Adams.

Scotland 10, Wales 5
FOUROMES: 1. Adams beat Elliott and 2. Murray beat Barry. 3. and 4. Green lost to Adams and Murray. 5. and 6. Jones beat Barry.

SINGLES: 1. Adams beat Elliott and 2. Murray beat Barry. 3. and 4. Green lost to Adams and Murray. 5. and 6. Jones beat Barry.

[illegible][illegible]

POKER PROGRESS ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS

All dividends are subject to scrutiny.

FOR MATCHES PLAYED
SEPT. 10th

VERNONS

ANOTHER MASSIVE PAYOUT!..

£350,893

~~INCLUDING £53,513~~ MONEY NEW LONDON WOMAN

8 GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE 24 pts. £12,850.75 23 pts. £357.46 22½ pts. £32.00 22 pts. £17.90 21½ pts. £4.80	 Nothing Barred Pots 4 DRAWS .. £73.20 9 HOMES ... £13.35 5 AWAYS ... £1.50 <small>All dividends except Treble Chance declared in units of 15p.</small>
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Expenses and Commission for 27th August, 1977—33 6%.

LITTLEWOODS

FIRST DIV. WINNERS IN THIS WEEK'S SHARE-OUT OF

£962,746

THE TREBLE CHANCE PAYING 65 DIVS 24 PTS.....£40,057.00 23 PTS.....£1,611.50 22½ PTS.....£121.75 22 PTS.....£85.65 21½ PTS.....£23.05 21 PTS.....£4.05	4 DRAWS.....£55.55 10 HOMES.....£25.35 4 AWAYS.....£1.65 EASIER 6.....£113.85
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Treble Chance dividends in units of 15p.
Easier dividends in units of 15p.
Expenses and Commission 27th August 1977 - 32.8%

ZETTERS

£160,000 **25ch STAKES**

SHARED BY TOP WINNERS THIS WEEK!

'DOUBLE TOP' wins over £12,000 for 25 ch 1p

THE WORLD'S EASIEST TREBLE CHANCE 24 pts. .. £3,331.05 23 pts. .. £111.00 22½ pts. £13.55 22 pts. £7.70	 3 DRAWS £6.50 (Nothing Barred) 4 DRAWS £64.25 (Nothing Barred) 8 HOMES £3.75 4 AWAYS £1.50 EASY 6 £101.25 <small>Above dividends in units of 15p.</small>
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Expenses and Commission for 27th August 1977 34.5%
GET YOUR COUNTRY FROM YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR...
OR DIRECT FROM ZETTERS, LONDON, E.C.1.

The new Ford Granada Emphasis on engineering



2.8 litre V6 Granada Ghia with automatic transmission and optional extra headlamp washers.

Good engineering should make a car work better without making it more complicated.

However handsome a car may look it's what the eye can't see that determines how long it lasts and how well it performs. Ford set out to build a car that would be durable, reliable and have the safe, decisive handling today's motoring conditions require. They started from the inside and worked out, putting the emphasis on engineering.

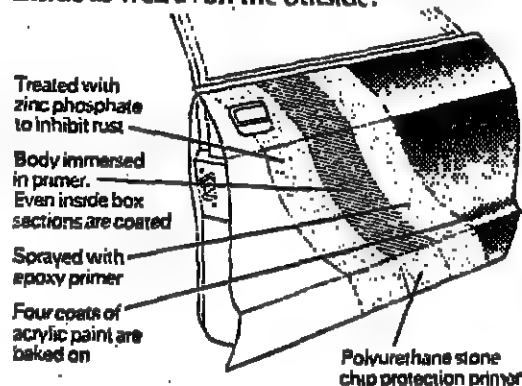
On the opposite page are just a few of the more important developments the engineers built into the car. See if your priorities are the same as theirs.



Solid engineering makes the Ford Granada a durable and reliable car

The quest for durability

Nobody would deny that a car's worst enemy is corrosion. If it is not properly protected a car can start to show its age very quickly. But just as important is the protection of vulnerable parts you can't see, like underneath the wheel arches. The elimination of rust traps inside the body panels was another important part of the Granada's development. Ford's 18 stage body protection process looks after your investment on the inside as well as on the outside.



The 18 stage body protection process

1. Body shell washed in an alkali by high pressure jets.
2. Rinsed, dried and sprayed with zinc phosphate solution.
3. Body rinsed 3 times, the third time in pure demineralised water.
4. Oven dried to remove all traces of water.
5. Immersed in anti-corrosive paint applied by electrocoating process.
6. Washed and baked in gas-fired oven.
7. PVC sealant hand applied to critical joints where panels meet.
8. Polyurethane stone chip protection primer applied to vulnerable lower body panels.
9. Body sprayed with epoxy primer paint, hand applied to difficult areas.
10. Oven stored to harden primer prior to enamel coats.
11. Wheel arches treated with chip-resistant PVC coating.
12. Whole body hand sanded for final coats of colour.
- 13, 14, 15, 16. 4 coats of tough acrylic enamel colour paint.
17. Stored to give paint full strength and lustre.
18. Quality control check by Ford inspectors.

Reliability is achieved by attention to detail

Ask any AA man and he will tell you that it is the small electrical faults that are the cause of most breakdowns. Ford have reduced the mass of connections you find behind the dashboard of more conventional cars by using a printed circuit. This means there are fewer connections to work loose. Also the main relays and fuses are contained in a central distribution box for easy servicing.

But perhaps the most important electrical refinement is the new electronic breakerless ignition system on the V6 engines. It delivers a more powerful and accurate spark which, in turn, provides more efficient fuel ignition. This helps maintain engine tune, resulting in improved economy. Starting on cold mornings is also made easier.

12000 mile service interval

Improved durability means that the service interval is extended to 12000 miles on all Granada petrol models (apart from minor checks and oil changes at 6000 miles) so you save on service charges too.

Amongst other examples of thoughtful engineering are the self-adjusting clutch and the fact that the brake linings can be inspected without removing the wheels. More details that help to keep your service costs down.

Some standard features of the Granada Ghia

Automatic transmission (except with fuel injection) • power assisted steering • push button radio/stereo cassette with 4 speakers and electrically operated aerial • laminated windscreen • tilt/sliding roof • alloy wheels • Verano/Crushed Velour cloth seats • central locking system (4 doors and boot) • remote control door mirror • 2 speed/variable intermittent wiper windscreen wipers • carpeted boot • dual tone horn • rear fog lamp • tinted glass • electrically operated front windows (electrically operated rear windows optional extra) • shag pile carpet

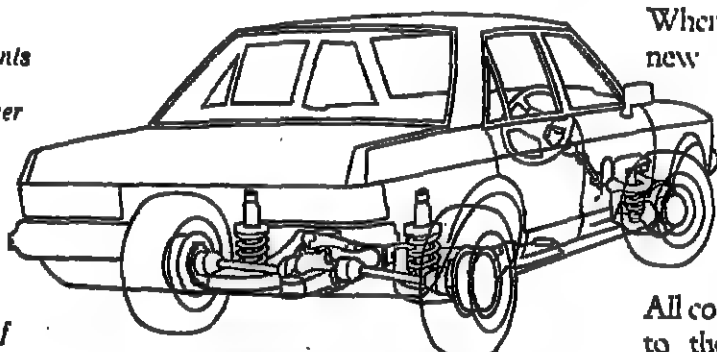
Suspension that gives safe, decisive handling and peace of mind

Probably the most important safety feature a car can have is suspension that gives you predictable and decisive handling, particularly at speed and when cornering. The Granada has independent suspension on all four wheels. It makes sure that the tread on all four tyres is firmly in contact with the road surface. The car feels taut and well-balanced all the time, leaving you feeling relaxed and confident.

The Granada's 59.5" front and 60.5" rear tracks (the widest in its class), together with the low centre of gravity and long wheel base give superb stability. Down forces created by the front spoiler, plus the extra air diverted over the bonnet by the special radiator grille, reduce lift at speed and ensure that the car hugs the road.

The GL and Ghia are fitted with gas filled shock absorbers (these help soak up the bumpiest road) and the 'S' with Bilstein gas shock absorbers (for the man who drives that bit harder).

Incidentally the 'S' is fitted with Michelin TRX super low profile tyres as standard equipment. A brand new tyre designed to give the ultimate in performance, immediate response and excellent straight ahead stability when braking.

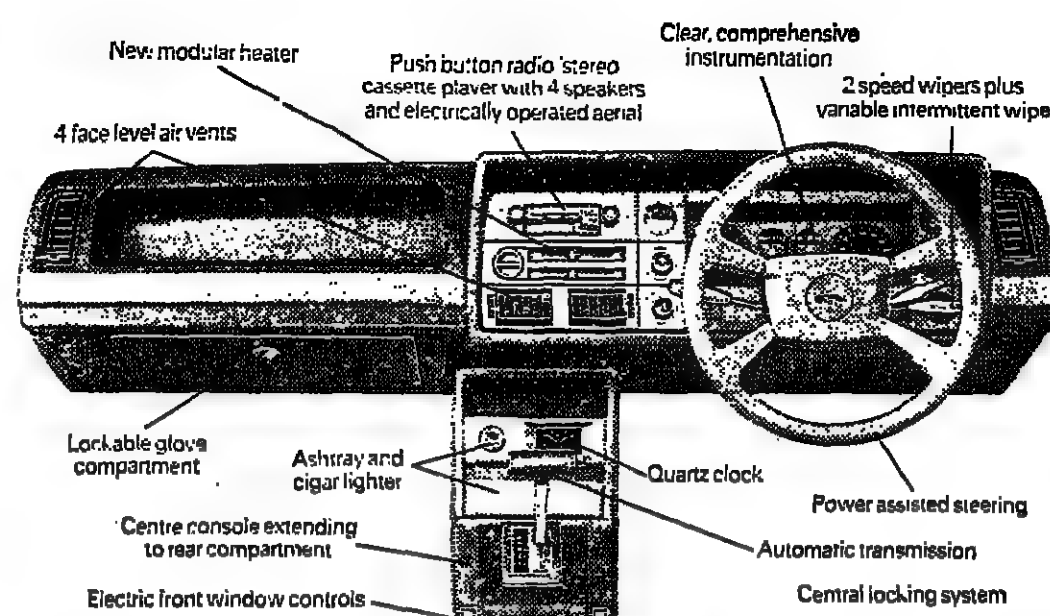


The Granada's all round independent suspension gives approximately 20% more resistance to roll than a conventional fixed rear axle.

Engines that give smooth performance and efficiency

The excellent performance and efficiency of the 2 litre OHC and new 2.3 litre V6 engines has been achieved by an improvement in aerodynamics which reduces the drag factor and by the engineers exceeding the target they set themselves for reducing the weight of the car. The fuel consumption figures obtained using standard European DIN procedure prove the point. The 2.3 litre V6 with manual transmission gives a figure of 26.7 mpg.*

The exciting new 2.8 litre V6 engine is a beautifully smooth unit. The optional fuel



injection system ensures the most efficient use of your fuel by metering just the right amount of petrol, whether you're crawling in traffic or driving on the motorway. The fuel injection is a highly developed and well proven system that is used by Europe's finest cars.

There will also be a new 2.1 litre diesel model. Its benefits of long life, and low fuel consumption – particularly in town driving, will make it a welcome addition to the Granada range.

Comfortable and effortless journeys

When you settle behind the wheel of the new Granada you immediately get a feeling of well-being.

Deep, cloth covered seats (leather on the GL and Ghia if you want) with adjustable head restraints on all petrol models, keep you relaxed on the longest journey. All controls are at your fingertips and add to the feeling of being in complete control. Push button radio is standard on all petrol models, and the Ghia has a push button radio/stereo cassette player with four speakers and electrically operated aerial as standard equipment. Each radio is tested for 24 hours before being fitted. In addition electrically operated front windows and central locking (4 doors and boot) are standard on the Ghia.

The new Granada carries on the Granada tradition for comfort. During its development every body panel was engineered for good acoustic behaviour and the car finally tested in an 'anechoic' chamber to check noise level. It is even quieter than its predecessor, with more sound deadening material built into every model of the range.

Good visibility means a safer car

The low bonnet and boot line ensure good visibility. The road cut off point is improved over the previous model by 3 feet at the front and 22 feet at the rear. You also get a fantastic 86% all round vision. Laminated windscreen (standard on all models) means that if you do catch a flying stone you're not immobilised.

A new stratified heating system allows you to select varied combinations of screen and passenger compartment temperature and provides a complete change of air every 20 seconds when you're travelling at 50 mph. And because it is a modular system any part can be checked or changed easily – yet another example of thoughtful engineering keeping service costs down. Fully integrated air conditioning is optional on all V6 engine models.

These are just a few facts about the new Granada. More is beyond the scope of this advertisement. But take a closer look at the car in your local Ford showroom and see for yourself how the new Ford Granada puts the emphasis on engineering.

*Available early 1978

Engine size (litres)	Max speed (mph)*	DIN fuel consumption (mpg)*
2.0 L (manual)	102	28.2
2.3 L (manual)	105	26.7
2.8 GL (manual)	113	25.7
2.8 Ghia (automatic)	109	23.9
2.8 Ghia fuel injection (manual)	120	25.2
2.1 diesel (manual)	85	31.4

*Ford computed performance and economy data for saloon models.

GRANADA PRICES		Maximum price as at 15 Sept 1977. Seat belts, car tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost. *Available early 1978 provisional price.
Model	Price	
Granada L	from £4,144	
Granada GL	from £5,261	
Granada 'S'	from £5,910	
Granada Ghia	from £6,748	
Granada Diesel	from £4,668	
Granada Estate	from £4,850	



FORD GRANADA



Guide to productivity in the office: 4

Argument for temps stronger than ever

by Patricia Tisdall

Offices have for many years used temporary workers to help out during sickness, holidays and in general emergency periods. However, as the Employment Protection Act 1975 and much other recent legislation affecting employers takes effect so the arguments in favour of flexible labour become stronger than ever.

A new element in the legislation of particular concern to employers of office staff, since most workers in offices are young and female, is the maternity provisions in Sections 34 to 37 of the Employment Protection Act. These place substantial responsibilities upon employers of workers who become pregnant.

Provided she satisfies various not very onerous conditions regarding length of service and notification, a pregnant employee has the right to take up to 33 weeks away from her job. Furthermore, notice of intention to return to work need only be given "as soon as reasonably practicable".

The difficulty in which the employer finds himself in such a situation is obvious. He cannot take on another full-time worker in case the employee who is pregnant decides to return. At the same time, 33 weeks is a long time to do without a replacement.

One answer, used by many companies, is to maintain their own permanently employed pool of clerical labour which is flexible enough to move from job to job within the company. The disadvantage of this, especially in smaller organizations, is the risk either of wastage when no one is absent or of inadequate capability to meet emergencies.

Another solution is to employ temporary staff on a week to week basis, possibly from a temporary help agency to work under the employer's supervision, direction and control. The advantage of this is that if the pregnant em-

ployee eventually returns to work, the employer has no continuing liabilities to the temporary worker.

Second, if the new mother does not choose to return to the employer, if he wishes, free to negotiate for the temporary who by then is experienced in the job to stay on permanently.

The disadvantage is the cost. Temporary workers are almost invariably paid higher rates than the people they replace. This is necessary in order to compensate them for lost working time, lack of holiday pay and other benefits inherent in full-time employment. On top of this there is the agency fee or alternatively the cost of direct recruitment.

At first glance, the cost differences seem extremely large. However, it gets whittled down considerably if the "hidden" costs of employment are taken into account particularly since these, too, have been considerably boosted by the recent legislation.

The Alfred Marks Bureau, one of the largest agency suppliers of temporary office help estimates that the total cost of one of their "temps" is 8 per cent less than the retail cost of an employer's permanent worker for an equal amount of work.

Estimates of how much a permanent employee costs on top of his salary vary according to what his basic pay is and to what elements are added in. The Federation of Personal Services, for example, estimates that a permanent worker earning £100 a week results in the firm £142 after holiday, sick pay and other benefits.

Mr Lance Secretan, managing director of Manpower UK, the work-contracting company, believes, however, that the permanent employee's hidden cost can rise to 100 per cent of his basic wage if all extras such as legal costs are taken into account on top of redundancy payments and insurance.

Mr Eric Terry, a director of Alfred Marks, comes up with a figure of 67 per cent for an employee earning £2,750 in calculations carried out this summer. Hidden costs which Mr Terry has

added as extras to the basic wage include the cost of financing the wage (at a modest 4 per cent), a week's worth of bonus payments, and a £2 a week's worth of "social" benefits such as office tea, soap, towels and other facilities on top of the more obvious outgoings like recruitment, holiday pay (three weeks), pension and tax.

A third alternative to the traditional "temp" which may be more suitable for some of the more easily defined office jobs such as mail dispatch is to contract the work out. An important difference between this and the employment of temporary staff is that the contract between agent and client usually concerns the job rather than the worker.

Manpower, probably the largest organization in temporary job placement, does not supply staff at any level but can undertake contracts for almost any kind of project including full supervisory management of its own employees. With more than 20,000 people on its payroll in Britain and more than 500,000 worldwide, it is itself one of the nation's largest employers.

Mr Secretan says that when his contract workers work alongside full-time staff they tend to have a higher productivity level, at least when they first move in, than the permanent staff. The output level slackens as the contract period continues, but it seems that working to a tight specification can produce exceptional output.

However, further up the executive scale, where decision-making processes come into play, the opportunities for staff employed on a short-term basis become fewer. As Mr Secretan says, the question here is not how many decisions are made, but how effective they are.

Nevertheless, in the light of the new legislation, employers are, inevitably, going to take a much harder look at costs of permanent staff than before. Once considered an item on the balance sheet which could be fairly quickly adjusted to meet short-term requirements, labour has moved from a flexible to a fixed overhead.

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Banks are widely recog-

by Diana Patt

Women are no different from men, except biologically, and that is official. This is the way employers see women since the Equal Pay Act 1970 and the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 came into force.

Only a few of the traditional women's perks remain. There is the occasional long lunchtime for shopping (Charles Barker Advertising and Public Relations with an office in the City of London allows its typists and secretaries a two-hour lunch break once a month so they can shop in the West End) and the firm has a changing room with a full-length mirror so women can prepare for an evening out. Otherwise there is no special treatment.

Perhaps the most important concession to a woman is the legal requirement for employers to give maternity leave and to release her in her job after the baby is born. The minimum rights, established under the Employment Protection Act, 1975, is six weeks' paid maternity leave at 90 per cent of the basic weekly wage and reinstatement 29 weeks after the baby's birth.

In this Lloyds Bank is more generous than the law demands, allowing 40 weeks' maternity leave. Lloyds also

considers applications for leave off to look after ailing parents or children.

So, if women receive few concessions because they are women, do they have the same "promoting opportunities" as men? The enormous number of associations which exist to look after women's interests suggests that in general they do not.

There are certain exceptions, such as in the Civil Service, where there is a clear grading and salary structure and women do reach positions of authority. In banking this is also the case.

Miss Muriel Crooks, manager of Lloyds Bank's Jessand Road branch, New Castle, is one of six women branch managers appointed by the bank and considers that, nowadays, women are offered equal opportunity for promotion.

She says: "In the old days women were given cashiering and machine work and depended on the manager's

recommendation for advancement. Now a woman who wants to skip the Institute of Bankers' examinations has automatic day release. If a woman has drive and initiative the bank will back her all the way."

Women are also encouraged in pursuits outside the bank. Several women athletes have been given time off for training and a Northumberland county champion and junior Scottish team golfer get time for practice. A campaignologist also finds time to ring the bells.

Baroness Sear, speaking of women's role, said: "We in this country have to live our own lives and half the wife are in the female heads, although one would never think so, looking at the way women are distributed throughout the labour market."

For many women, however, it is not just their position on the work ladder which has to be considered,

it is the hurdle of being able to work at all. These are the women who have dependants, whether young children or elderly relatives.

The National Council for the Single Woman and her Dependents campaigns to improve the legal rights of the single woman who often has to abandon her career, promotion and pension prospects to care for an elderly mother and then, possibly in her early fifties when her mother dies, finds it impossible to get a job.

The last allowance for the single woman who might want to employ help at home to look after her dependant relative, is a derisory £145 a year. So she often has no choice but to give up work and do the job herself.

Other women who find it difficult to work are the mothers of young children who are unable to find nursery schools for them.

Women at Work is a national campaign for nursery education, which has been running since 1965, and has since lobbied various ministers of education, achieving most success with Mrs Thatcher in 1972.

Mrs Victoria Hurst, its chairman, says that, as a result of campaigning, a number of nursery schools were built between 1974 and 1976, since when economic difficulties affecting education generally have hit hardest at the nursery schools.

However, the lesson of this book teaches is that even these top women ambitions have been tempered by their role as wife and mother, assuming first-class responsibility for a home and children and, possibly, putting their husband's career interests before their own.

At Space Planning Services, we leave nothing to chance. We carry out detailed assessments of your company's accommodation needs, and give objective and professional advice on every aspect of the office environment. Backed by years of experience, our aim is to help you get the most out of your office space - and your business.

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A group of Women at Work in Huddersfield is fighting the education authority there for the right to use the nursery units built under the expansion scheme. But the authority insists there is no money to provide trained staff to run them.

Most nursery places are part time, from 9.30 to 12.15 and 1.15 to 3.45, hours which are unsuited to women waiting even a part-time job. There are day nurseries open from 8 am to 6 pm, but these are provided by health and social services and are usually only for children of single parents, or for "problem" families.

In spite of obstacles there are some women who manage to go to the top. Joan Wheelwright, wife of an international banker and a member of the finance and policy committee of the National Advisory Centre on Careers for Women, has interviewed 15 women who have achieved high positions in their careers, including Susan Greenfield, Anne Bennett-Chalmers and Dorothy Tuttle (Women's Top 100, price £5 and published by Peter Owen in September 22).

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considered applications for leave off to look after ailing parents or children.

So, if women receive few concessions because they are women, do they have the same "promoting opportunities" as men? The enormous number of associations which exist to look after women's interests suggests that in general they do not.

There are certain exceptions, such as in the Civil Service, where there is a clear grading and salary structure and women do reach positions of authority. In banking this is also the case.

Miss Muriel Crooks, manager of Lloyds Bank's Jessand Road branch, New Castle, is one of six women branch managers appointed by the bank and considers that, nowadays, women are offered equal opportunity for promotion.

She says: "In the old days women were given cashiering and machine work and depended on the manager's

recommendation for advancement. Now a woman who wants to skip the Institute of Bankers' examinations has automatic day release. If a woman has drive and initiative the bank will back her all the way."

Women are also encouraged in pursuits outside the bank. Several women athletes have been given time off for training and a Northumberland county champion and junior Scottish team golfer get time for practice. A campaignologist also finds time to ring the bells.

Baroness Sear, speaking of women's role, said: "We in this country have to live our own lives and half the wife are in the female heads, although one would never think so, looking at the way women are distributed throughout the labour market."

For many women, however, it is not just their position on the work ladder which has to be considered,

it is the hurdle of being able to work at all. These are the women who have dependants, whether young children or elderly relatives.

The National Council for the Single Woman and her Dependents campaigns to improve the legal rights of the single woman who often has to abandon her career, promotion and pension prospects to care for an elderly mother and then, possibly in her early fifties when her mother dies, finds it impossible to get a job.

The last allowance for the single woman who might want to employ help at home to look after her dependant relative, is a derisory £145 a year. So she often has no choice but to give up work and do the job herself.

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THE TIMES

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Open plan is not landscaping

by Tony Aldous

Since its arrival in Britain in the 1960s, the expression *Burolandschaft* (office landscaping) has been much diluted and misused. Sometimes office managers and their supposedly expert advisers use the term as if it simply meant the open-plan use of a large, unpartitioned office floor (prima facie a more economical use of space), and the importation into it of screens and filing cabinets arranged to cut down noise and preserve a modicum of privacy.

That may be open plan, but in many respects it is the antithesis of true *Burolandschaft*.

To live up to its pretensions office landscaping has to start with the right kind of building. Ideally, in a custom-built office block the nature of the client organization and of its workload will be built into the architect's brief.

An outstanding example of how successful such tailor-made *Burolandschaft* office buildings can be is provided by the new Willis Faber Dumas insurance building in Ipswich (architects, Foster Associates).

Some speculative blocks can be successfully office-landscaped. The critical factor is the window-to-window width of the building. Successful *Burolandschaft* demands a deep space of at least 18 metres across—preferably 21 or 22 metres, says Mr Harry Faulkner-Brown, a Newcastle architect whose thriving practice has made a speciality of both open-plan offices and open-plan libraries.

Faulkner-Brown's Hendy Watkinson Storer's Nottingham University Library is as much a success with its users as Foster's Ipswich office block with its insurance broking staff, and has won not only architectural awards but is awarded from librarians as well.

Moreover, Faulkner-Brown and his colleagues practise what they preach. They moved in 1969 from the

necessarily cellular accommodation of an Edwardian house into a single-storey, open-plan office they had designed for themselves at Kilmington.

The design office they initially occupied there is an unpartitioned space roughly 22 metres square. Partners, architects, technicians and secretaries from the first all sat together. Only plant room, lavatories and some of the larger office machines were walled off, as well as a room for meetings—though in fact many meetings, even with clients and outside professionals, take place in the main office.

For a design office, landscaped open plan can work well. It offers not only economy of space, and often an extra touch of luxury (doing away with partitions, many, for instance, pay for a thick carpet throughout); it also provides two key requisites for this type of office activity: easy, direct communication between partners and designers and between both and secretaries; and the flexibility to have design teams (which wax and wane in number from one to a dozen as a job progresses) always sitting grouped together.

Faulkner-Brown's practice has now more than doubled in numbers, and the open-plan nature of the building greatly facilitated its spread into an adjoining space originally sub-let to another firm.

There are four main difficulties in office landscaping: noise, visual distraction, lack of privacy, and employees' concern with the trappings of status.

First noise. The acoustic properties of a large open-plan office are quite different from those of cellular office space, largely because ceilings and floors become the main surfaces from which sound bounces, not walls. Office noise changes its character, behaves in totally different ways.

Half-measures often produce worst results. Thus shoulder-high or head-high screens generally cause more reverberation without preventing sound from travelling at or below ceiling level.

The most effective measures are generally built in: interiors designed and furnished to absorb sound with

thick carpets, acoustically treated ceilings, muted telephone bells and quieter models of typewriters and other office machines.

Some firms (Willis Faber for example) decide to add a background, masking noise to the air-conditioning system (generally known as "white noise" because its frequencies are selected to mask conversations more than a few feet away without distracting or irritating).

Devices like white noise also offer solutions to the problems of privacy and confidentiality.

Acoustic screens as part of the office furniture also solve several problems at once: they absorb noise, reduce distraction to a minimum, and offer a considerable degree of privacy.

This has produced a new kind of office furniture, pioneered by Herman Miller, the American furniture makers; and their Action Office system has been widely followed and adapted.

By providing the seated office worker with a screen that he or she can face while working, such systems both cut visual and noise distraction and offer a useful surface for display of information as well as for personal touches such as postcards and pictures.

White noise is often derided as "cosmetic" or "acoustic perfume"—the tacit criticism being that it is somehow unnatural. In reality, designers employ it to replace the kind of ambient background noise heard from outside a cellular office—to fill an acoustic vacuum that is itself unnatural.

According to Richard Saxon of Building Design Partnership, status is perhaps the most intractable problem when seeking an open-plan solution. Many managers tacitly assume that, while open plan is splendid for the clerical rank-and-file (it makes for ease of supervision and can save a firm as much as £1,000 a year a typist at London office costs), executives somehow need partitioned boxes to think clearly or carry out confidential business.

Yet at Willis Faber, every one from the chairman-designate downwards sits in landscaped open plan. When the boss does it, line managers can hardly sustain their objections.

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Pronouncing on the future

by Hedley Voysey

On August 13 last year a computer system which accepts speech came into use in the United States. The limits and costs of the system are severe—it costs \$5 a sentence and has a vocabulary of only 1,011 words emanating from three male and two female speakers of the general American dialect. But the value of the breakthrough can be assessed by considering the effect that the research report which carried the news had on general technical opinion in the computer world. Students of speech recognition are reluctant to pronounce on the future of their work. Yet Professor John Licklider of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who for years has called for caution in claiming success in this work, fully agrees with the conclusion of his fellow scientists that "informed technical opinion can now be that generalist's cost-effective speech input computers is an attainable goal".

The importance of this achievement for the future of offices is just beginning to be understood by those who plan new office products and the administrators charged with designing systems to use the equipment most effectively. Nothing will change for a few years, for it took five years of effort by the Information Processing Techniques Office of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the United States Department of Defence to attain the limited target defined in 1971. But a target was set and it was met on time. The amount of work that has been done to be well understood, probably are. With the falling price of computing power an all-out attack on the technology of speech input can be supported.

This shift in attitude is being supported by other technology events expected over the next five years. The massive storage capabilities of holographic memories, which are fully reversible is now believed to be feasible within the decade. The U.K. Plessey's research laboratory is just one of the sites where progress is being made on this technology. This will eventually make the paper record an item of deliberate choice rather than the handy way to make a record. The new cheap method of storing information will focus attention on the ability to recall an information from computer-controlled memories in a new way. This needs simple searching techniques which demand nothing much in the way of mathematical computing capability but offer considerable power in the office for administration. The score machine is likely to be much commoner in offices than clever computers with lots of manipulation characteristics in the future.

Fibre optics is also playing a part in pushing technology in the office in several ways. The Post Office itself is likely to use fibre optics in combination with electronics to increase greatly the total capacity of the whole telecommunications system. Although the Carter review of the Post Office made the

point that such increased bandwidth, as telecommunications capacity is often referred to, does not seem to be in demand in the future, this comment has already been decided by the seeds of the office future. One hard commercial reason for this decision is that when a capability emerges, such as surplus telecommunications capacity, then some way will be found to sell this surplus.

The office of the future will be littered with communications products, many of them containing what is now known as computer power, and visual information of these devices will not generally be linked to private or public networks, because the Post Office is likely to provide private facilities buried within its public features, and the boundary lines between the two aspects of communications will be blurred, as will the borders between many present distinct forms of communication, such as data communication, relay and facsimile.

Dr Earl Joseph of Sperry Univac, scores the use of the word "computer" for the new machines. Dr Joseph, who carried the title of "staff scientist-future" likes to label the future scene as exploiting "smart machines". Dr Joseph sees as reality a computer that can be spoken to. He visualizes it acting as a combined diary and information research tool and able to help with mundane tasks such as scheduling delays and road problems, advising the executive as to how to make the best use of the day.

Although speech recognition appears able to solve major information input difficulty in gearing the computer to the office, the human ear is still capable of exerting some leverage on the office productivity problem when aided by computing. This apparently strange conclusion is made by using the computer to compress speech and deliver it faster than originally spoken without reducing it to Donald Duck gibberish.

The trick is to adjust the speed so that the information is accepted by the ear much as the eye gets accustomed to watching the television by suppressing the movement in the picture. This enables the filing of spoken messages to be quickly fed back to workers without ever having them recorded by way of the keyboard or recognized by computer.

Some additional classification of such messages would enable the executive to look first (or last first) to priorities before bothering with trivia. If the classification was thorough then topics could be organized and messages accepted on a subject basis, but this places a load on the training of office staff. So much could depend on whether the reality of speech recognition enters normal office life before the end of the decade, for it is unlikely to do so before. The use of organized audio-visual information is an immediate possibility and several office machinery firms have examined products on this basis for introduction soon.

Take up the slack and save

Measurement of effective output is difficult with most office work. Some managers have a mistaken belief that the more paper they generate and process, the more valuable is their work. Yet a look at the costs involved can show how to achieve considerable savings.

Most office workers, for example, do not appreciate how expensive it is to send letters, not just in postage but in labour and overheads. A survey by the Alfred Marks Bureau showed that more than 50 per cent of secretaries think that the real cost of producing one letter of approximately 20 lines is £1 or less. Yet the true value is estimated at more than £3.

The same survey showed that 42 per cent of secretaries thought that their bosses wrote unnecessary letters when a stock acknowledgement or a compliments slip would do. A similar proportion claimed that memorandums and letters were needlessly copied internally to other executives.

Unnecessary correspondence generates waste not only for the originator but also with the recipient. Letters and memorandums need to be read and filed by the receiver and his clerical staff.

The biggest wastage, however, is in the productive use of clerical manpower. It seems that only one in three employers plans the day for his office team by dealing with as much written material as possible at the start of the working session.

Yet to do otherwise means that expensive clerical time can be idle for several hours. For instance, when dictation to a shorthand writer does take place, most bosses allow themselves to be interrupted by telephone calls during which their secretaries have to stop work and listen. Others accept casual visits from other executives while they are dictating.

One answer could be an intelligent use of audio equipment so that a secretary could work productively during periods when she would otherwise function as a useless audience during interruptions.

Most offices frown on personal telephone calls during office hours, but not many tell the staff the true cost of making a telephone call or encourage them to keep conversations short and to the point.

There is one executive who keeps an egg-timer on his desk and it has become a matter of personal pride to finish his calls before the sand runs out. He estimates he saves up to an hour each day on the telephone bill in this way.

A more effective method for saving telephone users is the use of a Post Office check meter which records the number of units which each call costs. The sight of the needle flicking round during local telephone calls in the morning during long distance calls soon constrains the verbose user.

Before buying an expensive piece of new equipment or moving into new offices, companies look carefully at the costs involved. But once the machine is installed and the move completed they rarely carry out follow-up checks on use.

It seems, for example, that one in every three offices has some space to spare. In many cases the extra capacity will have been planned for expansion. In others it will exist because of decreasing staff levels.

Clearly it is difficult to achieve economies in the use of space; making do with less can be more expensive than the rental it saves if a move of premises is involved. Sub-letting of unused space is also difficult. Nevertheless it is an area which, it seems, more office managers could profitably examine.

Companies which have unused floor space also tend to have equipment which is not fully used. This could extend from chairs, desks and typewriters to telephone and other communication equipment and seats.

However, in general, most employers are reluctant to invest in expensive new capital equipment such as computer terminals even if it means reducing staffing levels.

Higher wage and ancillary costs of employees may cause greater mechanization in the future, but the picture at present is depressing for the equipment suppliers.

Even among those executives who have access to simple audio equipment, more than a third do not use it. This is a waste of their secretaries' time and increases productivity.

When looking at the problems of gaining greater output from their workforce, usually the highest single element in any office costs, an increasing number of managers are using a flexible hours system.

Bad timekeeping, an important area of waste, can be improved by a sympathetic examination of the problem and in some cases an informal application of flexibility in hours worked—for instance, to enable a married worker with children to cope with school hours.

Others have turned to a more formal arrangement whereby fixed times of arrival and departure are replaced by a working day which is split into "core" time when employees must be at their job with "flexible" time at the beginning and end of each day when it is up to the individual to choose when he or she arrives and leaves.

The more formal arrangement is used by an estimated 80 or more large firms in Britain and many more in West Germany and France necessitates the use of some form of clocking-in system to measure the number of hours worked.

This is seen as an advantage and a disadvantage. Both sides since it measures overtime (which requires compensation for the employee) as well as ensuring that the number of hours paid for are worked.

A formal flexible hours scheme, if successful, appears to improve staff morale and makes recruitment easier. It means that employees need to organize their work more tightly and carry more personal responsibility for meeting deadlines with other relevant sections or departments, which can improve all round communication.

Some banks are now so concerned with violent crime that they are installing turntable trays at their counters, rather like those used at many railway ticket offices, so that transactions take place without any physical contact between customer and cashier.

One bank clerk I spoke to recently, toyed with an aerosol as I wrote out a cheque. "Don't be alarmed, it can't do any harm. I just keep it beside me in case one of those thugs comes in and sprays ammonia in my eyes. It is full of water and I hope that if and when the time comes I have the courage and the presence of mind to squirt the water into my eyes to neutralize the effect of the acid." "Don't it say I have spent my life with the bank and now I am reduced to this?"

So concerned are the big banks at the frequency of attacks on their staff and premises that on September 1 they decided to double the reward money from £2,500 to £5,000 to anyone assisting the police in convicting raiders.

The reward scheme, which has the support of all the London clearing banks, was first introduced in 1960, when the limit was placed at £1,000. In 1971 this limit was raised to £2,500 and during the past nine years this amount has been paid out in full on nine occasions.

The author is Times Correspondent, The Times.

by Patrick O'Leary

People who took up a variety of fascinating professions to avoid becoming clerks increasingly find themselves sitting at desks doing clerical work. Moreover, it is often the skill with which that clerical work is done which decides whether their real careers are successful and profitable.

The farmer must keep abreast of the flow of information, exhortation and condemnation which descends on him from government and unions. Otherwise he could miss out on subsidies and loans, grow the wrong crops or fatten the wrong beasts.

Clerks have always been important men in the offices of solicitors and barristers. But the days are gone when one clerk handled all the donkey work for three partners, of whom one was a dead, today firms of solicitors often have more members than can be listed on one door, and they employ large staffs with work divided into departments presided over by individual managers.

Doctors also have to swim in a sea of paper. The old-fashioned GP, struggling along with one intimidating receptionist and a battered filing cabinet, is becoming rare. Hospital consultants may do their rounds with a secretary hovering near. The group practice requires pooled records as well as pooled knowledge.

At the opicians, the woman answering the telephone, making out forms, and opening mail is frequently busier than her new carpet for his own boss. Even the corner shopkeeper cannot survive unless he or his wife has some talent for bookkeeping.

It all means an added problem for the professional man or the owner of a small business when deciding what equipment and space he needs for his work. He may have to balance the cost of a calculator or photocopying machine against that of a will decide he can manage

Paperwork has a habit of growing



One of the small firms which share a building and facilities in Covent Garden, London.

by calling in a part-time shorthand-typist, who will take her notes home to type and so requires no separate office. But paper work has a habit of growing, and soon it will be found the problem has simply been deferred.

The need for office backing by those who do not have the work for a full staff increases the pressure to join forces with others in the same profession or business. Partnerships and co-operatives are being formed by men who, 20 years ago, would have insisted on staying aloof.

In Covent Garden, an interesting experiment has been going on for five years in a more complicated system of sharing. A number of small firms, many concerned broadly with designing, laying out and equipping offices, but including some with other interests, have taken over the lease of a former printing works converted for use as studios, workshops and offices.

Rent, rates and other operating costs, such as cleaning and electricity bills, are shared. Joint services include a private telephone exchange, reception and message-taking, secretarial help, a tea and coffee service, and conference rooms.

This professional commune offers some of the advantages of the big office to firms of slender means. If the idea spreads, it may help not only small firms looking for a home but also the owners of buildings which are proving hard to let.

One office which is often overlooked in detailed planning is the reception lobby. Occasionally this has the air of a drawbridge behind of his car.

which firms retreat from the world, leaving visitors to sink or swim in the protective moat.

Mr T. Trickett, consultant architect, said: "There is often confusion about what reception areas should do. Firms need to decide how many people might be waiting in them at any one time, whether they want them to impress people or be purely functional."

He went on: "Make sure the layout of the space leads people naturally to the reception desk. Firms should also think about who will deputize for the receptionist when she is not there, perhaps by having the telephone placed where she overlooks the desk."

"When people are asked to wait, they do not like to be tucked away round a corner, they think they have been forgotten. In open-plan offices it is also important to consider how visitors are to find the person they have come to see. It is not usually necessary for someone to come down to reception to guide them, but they should be met outside the lift on the appropriate floor."

Firms moving to new factories sometimes put their offices into the same buildings. This means paying less rent than leaving the offices in city centres, and ensures closer contact between administrative and production departments.

Since the office space is usually limited by planning restrictions, a curb is placed on expanding paperwork. Top management may find it irksome, for factory workers are liable to make caustic remarks if they see the boss arriving late, or leaving early with golf clubs in the back of his car.

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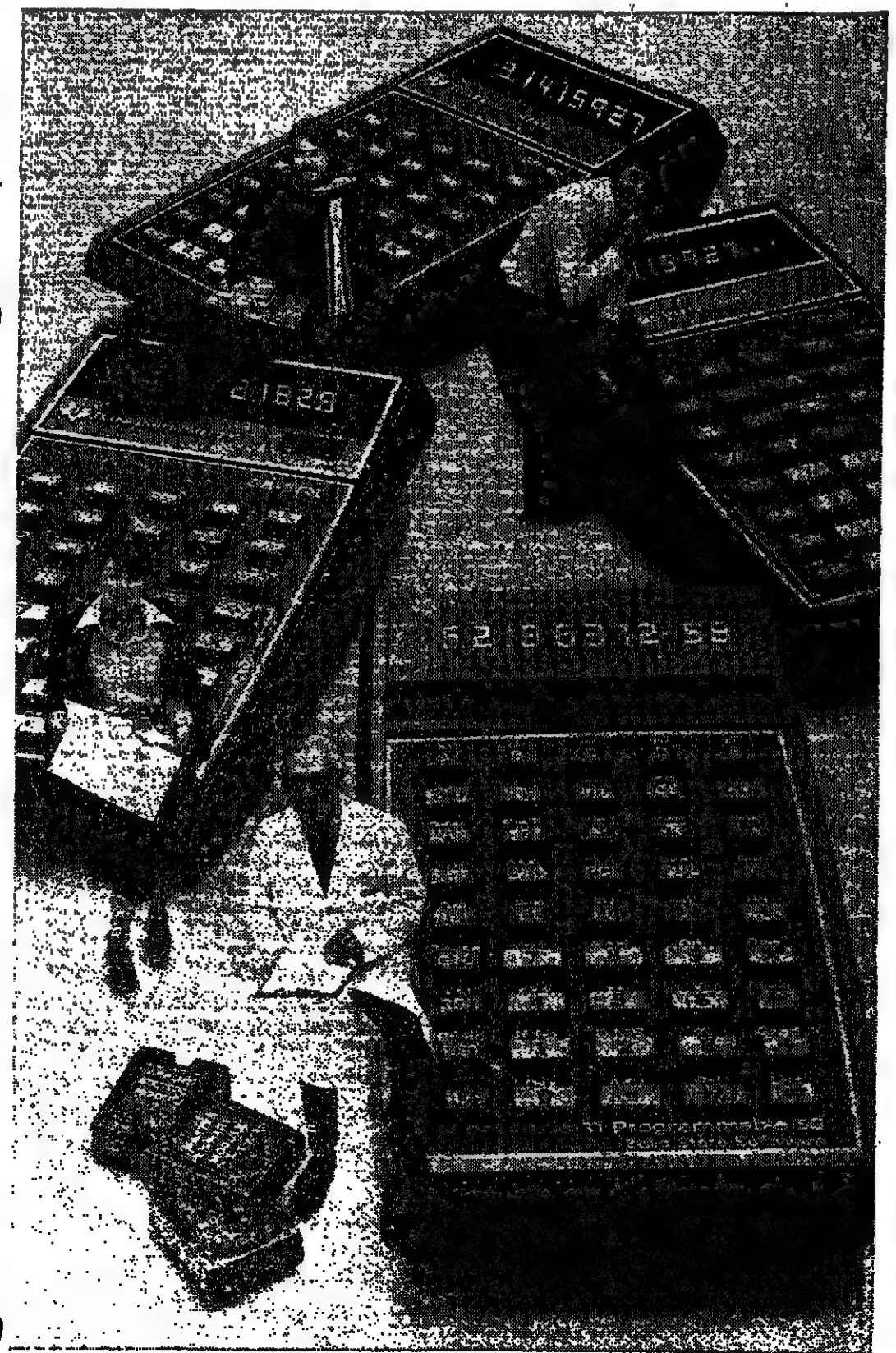
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Bankers go behind the barricades

by Olive Borrell

When representatives of the big clearing banks met officials of the National Union of Bank Employees last month one item high on the agenda for discussion will be security.

In fact, the subject receives special attention at every monthly meeting of the two. One could hardly claim a scoop, either, for precasting that there will be several resolutions on security when Nube delegates meet at their annual conference next April. There will also be calls for stiffer penalties to be imposed by judges and magistrates on those convicted of crimes of violence in banks.

"Although the wording of motions for debate has not yet even been formulated I know we will be concerned about security attacks again at conference," the senior Nube official said. Regrettably it has become a miserable fact of life in recent years.

During the past decade, ten violent crimes have risen alarmingly, crime security has become a revolutionary issue. At one time customers were primarily concerned with the safety of their money. Now the banks, the main, can guarantee deposits, but find great difficulty in safeguarding staff and customers.

A bank clerk, so often in past portrayed as a passive figure, is now kicking just his image and daily reports reflect the anger of his job.

back when they come under attack.

In the United States an Act was passed a few years ago which resulted in camera surveillance equipment being installed to operate every moment the bank is transacting business.

In Britain things move more slowly, especially in traditionally safe sectors such as banking. Experiments are taking place, however, in selected banks with camera scanning of counter activities. Nothing so dramatic as the identification of a Party Hearer taking part in a terrorist raid has so far been recorded in Britain but those who are monitoring the pilot scheme report that they are impressed with the results so far.

One idea being considered by banks and security companies at present would help to reduce the "cross-the-pavement" risk of attack during delivery and collection between banks and security vehicles. The few seconds it takes to carry the cash and valuables between the two is the time of greatest risk.

Now an inventor has come up with an idea which cuts out the need for goggled, club-wielding security guards supervising pavement deliveries and collections. Instead, a sort of standpipe arrangement, of bullet-proof steel and concrete would be built at the kerbside outside the bank.

Collections and deliveries could then be made by specially laminated glass screens were erected to give added protection, although in some instances even these were insufficient to prevent bank robberies. Many banks are still experimenting with various forms of bullet-proof material in the hope that they will find one which will give complete protection.

misses up into the vehicle above in safety.

A variation of this idea is also being considered with the security vehicle being equipped with a periscope device attached to a tubular arm which could be swung high above pavement level into a specially constructed recess built into the bank wall. Again, cash and valuables could then be conveyed between the two, eliminating the exposure, or even the sight of goods in transit.

The trends and patterns of violent crime during the 1970s can be traced by criminologists by examining the precautions banks have been forced to take to protect their staff. In the early part of the decade a popular form of attack came from gangs carrying ammonia spray guns. One squirt in the eyes of a bank cashier was sufficient to immobilize him.

Glass screens were soon installed in most banks to protect the teller's eyes from such an attack until an even cruder weapon, the sledge hammer, was introduced into the raider's armory.

Steel bars were then introduced above the glass screens to deter the athletic bandits from jumping over to the cashier's side of the counter. By the mid-1970s, however, even these precautions were inadequate as the raiders turned to shotguns to blast their way on to the "money" side of the bank.

It will be noted by historians when they come to write a definitive account of crime in the seventies how violence quickly changed the image of banking from a staid, sterner becoming more and more remote from the once friendly cashier he had known in the past.

Some banks are now so concerned with violent crime that they are installing turntable trays at their counters, rather like those used at many railway ticket offices, so that transactions take place without any physical contact between customer and cashier.

One bank clerk I spoke to recently, toyed with an aerosol as I wrote out a cheque. "Don't be alarmed, it can't do any harm. I just keep it beside me in case one of those thugs comes in and sprays ammonia in my eyes. It is full of water and I hope that if and when the time comes I have the courage and the presence of mind to squirt the water into my eyes to neutralize the effect of the acid." "Don't it say I have spent my life with the bank and now I am reduced to this?"

So concerned are the big banks at the frequency of attacks on their staff and premises that on September 1 they decided to double the reward money from £2,500 to £5,000 to anyone assisting the police in convicting raiders.

The reward scheme, which has the support of all the London clearing banks, was first introduced in 1960, when the limit was placed at £1,000. In 1971 this limit was raised to £2,500 and during the past nine years this amount has been paid out in full on nine occasions.

The author is Times Correspondent, The Times.

هذه من الاصل

'Voices on the Continent have been suggesting in despair that Britain will never be brought to the polls'

He thought the punning Chinese must have been taking lessons in viticulture with a view to cashing in on the fact that no one can afford to drink in European restaurants any more—until he spotted the small print among the impressive array of Chinese ideograms on the label.

It said: "Appellation Bordéaui Contrôlée." Wan Fu, the waiter said, means 10,000 happinesses in Cantonese, but the idea originated with Siebel and Co., Clerve, those Bordéaui nerds.



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THE RIGHT PRIORITY

The combination of high and the essential rising unemployment, an ageing industrial decrease population and anxiety over the level of public expenditure makes this an exceptionally difficult time for the relief of poverty in this country. The task is further complicated by the popular resentment, sometimes well-founded, but often exaggerated, at the practice of welfare scrounging. The public mood is not one of instinctive generosity. This makes it all the more necessary to examine the priorities of welfare spending with some care, which is what the Supplementary Benefits Commission has done in another thoughtful annual report.

As the agency of last resort for helping those not living in a family where the wage-earner is in a full-time job, it is natural that the commission should wish to pay higher rates of benefit. But it appreciates that to make this the first priority for any improvement in the welfare system would not be realistic. The report stoutly maintains that there are only a few claimants who are better off drawing benefits than working—most of them to be found among those with exceptionally large families. But it is not only the facts that matter here. If it is widely believed that there are many people living off the community who they could provide for themselves, there will be much bitterness among those grinding away to earn their keep and a great deal of scorn directed unfairly towards those who really do need help. Public opinion would simply not tolerate it. Changes that seemed to make it more attractive to live on welfare than to work. The first priority for improvement, the commission argues reasonably enough, must be to raise the incomes of low-

Keith H.

paid families with several children.

The report considers three principal ways of doing this. One is certainly misconceived. A

Clergy stipends

From Mr. Ernest J. W. Buckler

Since there has been much correspondence in your columns and in the press generally about the financial problems of the clergy and the need to bring pressure to bear on bishops and the Church Commissioners to increase stipends, it is worth asking the question: What does not seem to be appreciated is that the admittedly large capital resources of the Church Commissioners cannot prudently be eroded to finance current expenditure by increasing stipends. What is needed is an increase in income and with the expert advice available to the Church Commissioners there should be no serious doubt that the income from their resources is as high as is consistent with prudent financial management.

The fact that our clergy feel the need to express their concern should surely give the laity cause to think and to consider whether they are failing those whom they expect to minister to them in so many ways and at all times whether convenient or not.

At the present day laity is getting its spiritual and pastoral services on the strength of the devoted and often sacrificial giving of the laity of past generations and it is time to wake up to the fact and did something about it.

We should each seriously consider our giving with the aim of making our churches self-supporting. It is only so that we can continue the efforts of our forebears.

I write with some feeling as Chairman of St Luke's Hospital for the Clergy, 11 Fitzroy Square, London, W1, where we, a foundation set up by the laity 85 years ago, do provide free medical and surgical treatment to the clergy and their dependants.

It is a pity that the Church is not finding that the pre-

PRITIES FOR WELFARE

minimum wage or, as the report puts it, "more effective enforcement of the regulations already made about minimum wages" would be likely to throw still more people out of job at a time of already high unemployment. Even the commission seems to have doubts about this idea, acknowledging that most of the lowest paid workers who would be affected are women and young people, who rarely have the larger families. So it would be wiser simply to forget this one.

Another suggestion put forward is for a more rational system of housing subsidy. There is much to be said in principle against the chaotic mess of overlapping grants, rebates and concessions. The difficulty lies in finding something that would be both simpler and workable to take their place. So there is no point in discussing this idea in terms of principle alone: its merits can be considered only when the commission feels able to be a little less coy about precisely what it has in mind.

The most useful proposal for helping larger families is to raise child benefit to a more adequate level. How far and how fast this can be done must obviously depend upon economic conditions. But that is not the only difficulty: there is a problem of public presentation as well. One of the most glaring failings of British social policy for years was the low priority given to family allowances. It would be a mistake to blame this just on timid politicians or negligent administrators. Public opinion was quite as much at fault, seeing these payments in crude and unimaginative fashion as subsidies for feckless breeding. It is possible that there might be the same objection to high child benefits—

rough public attitudes against the religious different as these will represent as well as family allowances. But better child benefits should be the first kept in good health to do their pastoral and spiritual work effectively, are not giving us the support we need, so that we currently face an annual deficit of £30,000.

This is a picture which is repeated throughout the present day church and church organizations; are we, the laity of today, to go down in history as the non-caring generation, or are we now going to show that in the hour of need we can rise to the occasion in the spirit of our predecessors?

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST W. BUCKLER,
Chairman, Sir Luke's Hospital
for the Clergy,
14 Finsbury Square, W1.

Measuring noise

From Mr E. Armitage

Sir, To the layman there are few units more confusing than decibels and it is fairly true to say that no other unit is so frequently tossed about in every conversation without the participants knowing quite what they mean. Your Mr Buckler exactly illustrates this by quoting his acquaintance on the noisiness of New York: "What difference would a few hundred decibels make?" Let me tell him.

An increase of 10 decibels signifies a tenfold increase in the intensity of sound.

An increase of 20 decibels signifies hundred-fold (10^2) increase, 30 decibels a thousand-fold (10^3) increase and so on.

An increase of 100 decibels means an increase in noise level of ten thousand million times (10^{10}). An increase, therefore, of "a few hundred decibels" is, in put it in lay terms, astronomical.

Yours faithfully,
E. ARMITAGE.

ARE

priority of social policy when circumstances permit.

The commission also has some sensible suggestions to make about its own procedures. It wants to reduce the number of discretionary payments made by its officers partly because it believes these are an excessive administrative burden and partly because it considers this an arbitrary system. The variations between one locality and another clearly indicate that the chances of a discretionary payment depend quite a bit on dealing with a generous officer—and no doubt also on the claimant having a shrewd knowledge of the rules. But simply to do away with all payments for exceptional needs would be a hardship for those families who have come to depend upon them for their budgeting. So the commission clearly favours replacing them with lump sum payments twice a year to all families on their books—while still being prepared to help out those caught in a very rare emergency. Provided that the sum was not too large, and the cost therefore not too great, this would be much better than the existing arrangements which must sometimes seem to offer a bonus for bad housekeeping.

Finally, the commission lists a number of activities that might be more appropriately left to others. None of the examples may seem in itself of much consequence. But in one respect that is the virtue of this exercise. It is the task of Ministers and senior civil servants to consider how public money can be saved by major changes of policy, but it is up to each public body to keep on asking itself whether each one of its operations remains necessary. There is quite a bit of pruning that can be done in this way at no loss to any-

body except the odd empire-builder. In this as in other ways this report is a good example of how a public agency should account for its stewardship.

Overseas aid cuts

From Miss J. Tebboth and others

Sir, We, members of Voluntary Services Overseas in Nepal, wish to indicate the implications of the 50% cut in the Overseas Aid budget on VSO's operations. VSO, which has always operated on a very meagre budget, now has to reduce the number of overseas postings and shelve proposed improvements in volunteers' terms of service.

Volunteers in Nepal are satisfied with in-country pay and conditions but the £125 resettlement grant (paid on the volunteer's return to Britain) is woefully inadequate: with inflation and over-rising unemployment, how does any volunteer "resettle" on £125? Even more unfortunate and, in our view, shortsighted is that, due to the native resettlement allowance, VSO will not be able to recruit more skilled and experienced personnel which developing countries increasingly need and demand.

We realise cuts must be made. However, these should surely be made where they can be reasonably sustained. We ask for none of the benefits and luxuries that certain Overseas Development Ministry projects enjoy (eg. air-freighted Heinz baked beans) but suggest a more acceptable target for economy than VSO.

Yours faithfully,

Marion J. Tebboth	T. P. Stevens
Diana Guthrie	T. D. Russell
J. McAlpine	Mary Turner
L. Houlston	Hilary M. Burt
A. J. Sansum	W. Calkder
Richard Cullen	

British Volunteers in Nepal,
c/o British Council,
P.O. Box 640,
Kathmandu,
Nepal

Leeds, North East (Conservative)
Sir, Your thoughtful and stimulating leader (September 14) put most of my own views on the question of the value of the Conservative Party in the union movement far more cogently than I, myself, could have done. But one misperception of my position, further magnified in your lead story, was carried to absurdity in Mr Sturt's editorial.

First, pace your lead story, Mr Thatcher's statement on the closed shop, judging from the reports, is one which I fully support and so I should think would Mr Prior. The second was an evil, one of the many evils which he said we should not believe can automatically be resolved by government action; it is the acceptance that evils cannot automatically be cured by government action, one of the tenets of Conservatism.

which Conservative strategy must seek to reach. Naturally, they enail the avoidance of unnecessary conflict with the trade unions". But they must also safeguard the free society and economic rationality. The Conservative leaders are committed to political and economic principles not only unacceptable to us but inimical to a free society as we understand it: Jack Jones, for example, avowedly admires Soviet society, whereas we regard it as an ugly despotism, detrimental to the interests of all classes in society except for the party and military oligarchy.

The Conservative government will have the obligation to govern. In so far as the trade union leaders try to use their power to ensure that their labour movement rules—whomever the people elect to office and whatever the effect on their members—we must insist on overmanning and restrictive labour practices, our task will be the main.

But the main burden of such behaviour will be imposed by the unions on the public at large, including their own members, all or nearly all of whom are now worse off than they would have been had union (and government) policies been more enlightened. But govern we must.

However, governing will not mean looking our nose into every issue. We are cured of that mistake. Mr Steel's compulsive inability to grasp

From Mr David R. Cope
 Sir, Olga Franklin, writing in *The Times* of September 9 ("The census thus missed by a mile") makes a plea for the inclusion of "searching and detailed" questions in the 1981 census because "if questions of race and religion are excluded, social historians of the next century face difficult tasks".

Modern censuses are an efficient and necessary vehicle for the collection of statistics on a wide range of social and economic data. It is true that the census does not exist in this manner, and questions that are worthy of close investigation in this manner, housing and journey-to-work are but two examples. If questions which are likely to be generally contentious, or are specially sensitive, are included, there is the risk that the entire exercise may be prejudiced, with the loss or weakening of the quality of information on these other matters. There is also the question of cost. Even if the census is a major operation involving considerable expenditure.

There can be no doubt that questions of race and colour need to be very carefully considered for the future social grounds, and the requirements of social historians of the next century, worthy as they

From Mr Christopher Price, MP for
Eaenham West (Labour)

sir, The new Royal College of
psychiatrists guidelines on the
administration of electroconvulsive
therapy against a patient's will
report, September 2) constitute
a new element of safeguard. The
report, however, is
rightly and completely critical
of what is expected to be the last word
on the subject. I realise it is
dangerous for a layman to comment
on issues which doctors regard as
their exclusive preserve. Indeed,
some recent remarks in which I
criticized the treatment on television
may fall into the category of what
the Royal College call "poorly
informed public comment".

The reaction I have had does not
surprise me. The fact that the Royal
College's report as far as patients
are concerned. Of 80 letters I have
received—all from former patients
and their relatives—four plead for
its retention and testify to its
beneficial effects and 76 plead for
its banning or curtailment. The
most common specific criticisms
are: treatment is substantial and
permanent impairment of the
memory (27); the sense of
error beforehand and subsequent
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treatment (22); and the feeling that
the treatment was being used as a
punishment (4). The Inskip Enquiry
at St Augustine's Hospital, Canter-
bury, which led to the Royal College
report, covers much the same

In pointing out that the recommendations of the resulting Court of Enquiry report did not follow from its analysis, I was not taking sides. I was pointing for the rule of law. I would now say, however, that Government and union leaders were coming dangerously close to a tacit division of labour, with the violence of the Socialist Workers Party and the Militant Tendency to justify coercion by the Government on both employer and workers.

Is Mr Steel so much the prisoner of his pact with Mr Callaghan that his criticism of the Government is dulled to a point where he comes increasingly to sound more like his own heavily infiltrated Young Liberals, than the leader of Gladstone's Party?

Yours faithfully,
FRANK STEDMAN
House of Commons
September 14.

For Mrs Thatcher this could prove to be a moment of decision which could lead either to the winning or losing of the next General Election.

Yours faithfully,
IAN HARVEY,
28A Star Street, W2.
September 10.

From Sir Frederick Catherwood

Sir, I have no doubt that you reflect accurately the views of the professional classes about trade unions (Leader, September 14), but, as you point out, it is inconsistent to say that they are too powerful and at the same time have allowed industrial anarchy. The power of a trade union over its members is limited. Small groups of workers, who may not even be union members, can inflict enormous economic damage by unofficial stoppage and, to help exacerbate their effects, the running and key customers happy, managements make concessions which the

I also feel that many social statisticians would disagree with Olga Franklin's last sentence quoting a researcher as stating, "British statistics are in a state unworthy of the name of statistics". For research on present day problems the products of organisations such as the Central Statistical Office and the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys are of a high calibre and a model for many other countries. Yours faithfully,
DAVID R. COPE,
Institute of Planning Studies,
University of Nottingham,
Paton House,
University Park, Nottingham.

Secondly, the White Paper reviewing the Mental Health Act 1959 should impose far more stringent safeguards to protect unwilling patients from compulsory treatment of this kind. I realise how taxing and severe are the problems with which psychiatric hospitals have to cope. But in my view they are made infinitely more severe by the administration of psychiatric treatments which make patients feel invaded, humiliated and punished. Moreover, if British protests about the use of compulsory medication on political dissenters in the USSR are to carry the weight they should, we must insist that our own house is in order.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PRICE

Yours faithfully,
FRED CATHERWOOD.
United Oxford and Cambridge
University Club.
71 Pall Mall, SW1.
September 14.

From Miss Helen Muir
Sir, By saying in his article on Grunwick (September 10) that "the continuing tussle seems bound to damage the Conservative Party in the minds of innumerable trade unionists", Mr George Hutchinson "correctly" misrepresents the feelings of many ordinary trade union members like myself.

I do not expect my trade union or any other to have rights beyond those given by the law and I now pin my hope on the fact that the law will be upheld only by the Conservative Party. The way Mr James Prior will "restore the Conservative reputation among trade unionists will be to work "thoughtfully and well" towards putting an end to bullying and undemocratic behaviour.

Yours sincerely,
HELEN MUIR,
2 Princes Road, NW1.
September 11.

From Mrs Nuala Scarsbrick
Sir, It is ironic that a spokeswoman from the National Council of Civil Liberties should want to stop "Life" advertising against abortion in *The Times*. (Ms Coote's friend, Seamus Heaney, the Chairman of the National Council for Civil Liberties is interested only in the liberties of born people—and only in the liberties of those born people whose views they happen to agree with.) Equally obviously, liberty to the unborn is not a "liberty" to be maintained at another person's expense. But "Life" believes that it is the worst denial of liberty for one human being to solve their problems by killing another, which is what happens every time a foetus is deliberately aborted. Abortion should be the concern of the NCCL because it takes away the most fundamental right—the right to life—from the smallest, weakest, most defenceless human creature. Liberty, and the human problem, is so grave that another person's death is the only solution. Why doesn't the NCCL back "Life's" pregnancy care service to help women with difficult pregnancies before and after birth, a campaign with "Life" to repeal the unjust abortion law that denies civil liber-

From the Reverend C. E. Beswick
Sir, It is strange to read a letter
from a lady connected with the
National Council for Civil Liberties
which questions whether a campaign
should be allowed. (Ms Anna Coors
on September 10.) But perhaps it is
but another example of the intolerance
of the so-called "liberal" left.
Yours faithfully,
COLIN BESWICK,
The Rectory,
Bredon,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire.

Another Cluny
From Dr Emma Mason
Sir, Cardinal Léky is quoted by
Judith Listowel (September 5)
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combat the materialism of the
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of that period acdily rebuked the
two-hundred-year-old Cluny for
having fallen victim to gross
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mind.
Yours faithfully,
EMMA MASON,
Birkbeck College,
University of London.

From Mr. Keith Bridgeman
Sir, Further to Mr Rodgers' experience in the Atlantic (September 8) are my own of emergency communication. 23 foot yacht was, this summer, dismasted some 700 miles west of the Azores. Crew and I, eventually, returning there under jury rig we put out several radio distress messages over the International Distress Frequency using our portable, purpose-designed, emergency transmitter. Our messages requested assistance. Not "Mayday" calls since there was no immediate danger to life,

oblivious to the distress of others.
 Hear no evil, see no evil, do no evil.
 Yours faithfully,
 KEITH BRIDGEMAN,
 55 Monkham Drive,
 Woodford Green, Essex.

From Mr Clifford Jones
 Sir, Your correspondent Paul Rogers (September 8) seems to be upset because he was not reported by ships when making a single handed voyage in the Atlantic. He should remember that such voyages are not commonplace and no great achievement. It is the voyages round the world. It has all been done before.

Appointing magistrates

On the bread line

From Miss Sara Hughes
Sir, How shortsighted can the great
British public become? Last week,
the news consisted largely of
farmers' complaints about surplus
potatoes. This week there is a bread
strike.
By eating potatoes, which are
cheap, and make a versatile and
interesting dish, we can use the
surplus, meanwhile, we can show
the strikers that perhaps we are not
dependent upon them for our staple
food.
Yours faithfully,
SARA HUGHES,
84 LEXDEN ROAD,
COLCHESTER.
September 17

From Mrs Peter Easton
Sir, I understand from last night's television news that certain striking bakers are working in order to maintain supplies of bread to special cases, eg hospital patients, pensioners and prisoners.
Since when, may I ask, have prisoners been special cases to be singled out for preferential treatment? I am sure that crimes do not pay, and if one is poor, honest, one makes one's chances with the rest of us of getting a loaf of bread.
Yours faithfully,
BOBBIE EASTON,
1122 Somerset Road, SW19.
September 13.

From Mr M. J. F. McDonald
Sir, There is no bread shortage; English sausages are still readily available in the shops.
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. J. F. McDonald,
United Oxford and Cambridge University Club,
21 Pall Mall, SW1.

kept in good health to do their pastoral and spiritual work effectively, are not giving us the support we need, so that we currently face an annual deficit of £30,000.

This is a picture which is repeated throughout the present day church and church organizations; are we, the 'laity' of today, 'g' down in history as the non-caring generation, or are we now going to show that in the hour of need we can rise to the occasion in the spirit of our predecessors?

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Measuring noise

From Mr E. Armitage

Sir, To the layman there are few units more confusing than decibels and it is fairly true to say that no other unit is so frequently tossed about in every day conversation without the participants knowing quite what they mean. Your Mr Leapman exactly illustrates this by quoting his acquaintance as the noisiness of New York: "What difference would a few hundred decibels make?" Let me tell him.

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Sir, We, members of Voluntary Services Overseas in Nepal, wish to indicate the implications of the £50m cut in the Overseas Aid budget on VSO's operations. VSO, which has always operated on a very meagre budget, now has to reduce the number of overseas postings and shelve proposed improvements in volunteers' terms of service.

Volunteers in Nepal are satisfied with in-country pay and conditions but the £125 resettlement grant (paid on the volunteer's return to Britain) is woefully inadequate: rising inflation and ever-rising unemployment, how does an "volunteer" "resettle" on £125? Even more unfortunate and, in our view, shortsighted is that, due to the native resettlement allowance, VSO will not be able to recruit more skilled and experienced personnel which developing countries increasingly need and demand.

We realise cuts must be made. However, these should surely be made where they can be reasonably restrained. We ask for none of the benefits and luxuries that certain Overseas Development Ministry projects enjoy (eg. air-freighted fruit and beans) but suggest these as a more acceptable target for economy than VSO.

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Richard Cullen	

British Volunteers in Nepal,
c/o British Council,
P.O. Box 640,
Kathmandu,
Nepal

Treating mental illness

From Mr Christopher Price, MP for Lewisham West (Labour)

Sir, The new Royal College of psychiatrists guidelines on the administration of electro-convulsive therapy against a patient's will (report; September 2) constitute one new element of safeguard. The rest of the report, however, is frighteningly complacent and cannot be expected to be the last word on the subject. I realise it is dangerous for a layman to comment on issues which doctors regard as their exclusive preserve. Indeed, I have recent remarks in which I criticised the treatment on television may fall into the category of what Baroness Allenby called "the

The reaction I have had does not concern only the tenor of the Royal College's report as far as patients are concerned. Of 80 letters I have received—all from former patients and their relatives—four plead for retention and testify to its beneficial effects and 76 plead for banning or curtailment. The evidence, however, is not in dispute: the treatment is substantial and permanent impairment of the memory (27); the sense of error beforehand and subsequent humiliation associated with the treatment (22); and the feeling that the treatment was being used as a punishment (4). The *Inskip Enquiry* at St Andrew's Hospital, Edinburgh, which led to the Royal College report, covers much the same

In my view there are two areas in which Mr David Ennals, the Secretary of State for Social Services, should take action. First, there should be a body to determine the safety of operations as there is to determine the safety of drugs. It is undeniable that there are severe loss of memory in some of those who receive it; it helps others to recover—although quite how no-one knows; nor does anyone know in what proportions these two categories fall. The determination of this question cannot be left solely to the psychiatrists. A more substantial body—including representatives of former patients—should be set up to give pronouncements on this and other controversial treatments.

Secondly, the White Paper reviewing the Mental Health Act 1959 should impose far more stringent safeguards to protect unwilling patients from compulsory treatment of this kind. I realise how taxing and severe are the problems with which psychiatric hospitals have to cope. But in my view they are made infinitely more severe by the administration of psychiatric treatments which make patients feel invaded, humiliated and punished. Moreover, if British protests about the use of compulsory medication on political dissenters in the USSR are to carry the weight they should, we must insist that our own house is in order.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PRICE

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NUALA SCARISBRICK,
 Hon Administrator, "Life",
 35 Kemthorpe Road,
 Leamington Spa,
 Warwickshire.
 September 13.

From the Reverend C. E. Beswick
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Yours faithfully,
COLIN BESWICK,
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Another Cluny
From Dr Emma Mason
Sir, Cardinal Lélay is quoted by Judith Listowel (September 5) as saying that "Cluny originated to defeat the materialism of the twelfth century." In fact, reformers of that period actually rebuked the two-hundred-year-old Cluny for having fallen victim to gross materialism. Cîteaux is possibly the abbey which the cardinal had in mind.

Yours faithfully,
EMMA MASON,
Birkbeck College
University of London.

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SARA HUGHES,
84 Lexden Road,
Colchester.
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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 5. Dealings End, Sept 16 § Contango Day, Sept 19. Settlement Day, Sept 27
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Bonn package allows tax cuts of Dm7,500m to boost economy

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Sept 14

West Germany's cabinet today decided on a series of measures which, it is hoped, will boost the flagging economic recovery in the Federal Republic. Because West Germany's federal structure leads to a division of competence, the measures are a patchwork rather than a package.

But if Bonn gets its way, individuals and businesses should benefit from tax cuts amounting to about Dm7,500m (nearly £1,843m) over the next 15 months.

Federal spending in 1978 should rise by 10.1 per cent, bringing in its train an increase in the Federal Government's DM27,500m next year from a forecast of DM20,700m in 1977.

The first economic point on today's cabinet agenda was the federal budget for next year.

Federal spending is now set to increase by 10.1 per cent to DM18,635m next year compared with the original intention—fixed in January this year—of a 7.5 per cent increase to DM18,700m.

In the afternoon the ministers turned to the tax cut proposals, which were incorporated in a "programme for promoting economic growth and employment".

This programme also includes a new scheme to promote energy saving in private dwellings, which is expected to cost the Federal Government DM4,350m in the next four

Bank sees growth at rate of 2½ pc a year

By John Whitmore

The domestic economy should grow at annualized rates of 2½ per cent between the first half of the current year and the end of 1978, according to the economic assessment in the latest Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

But the Bank says that it can see little room for a stimulative fiscal policy—over and above an increase in tax allowances in line with the rise in prices—unless the rate of inflation is brought down.

So far this year, the Bank says, the only significant source of growth in the British economy has been exports. These have grown strongly against a stagnant background for world trade and it is tentatively estimated that Britain has increased its share of world trade in the first half of this year from 31 to around 30 per cent.

But from here the Bank forecasts that it will be the recovery in domestic demand that will increasingly provide the main motive force behind a rising growth rate.

This will reflect both the rise in consumers' real purchasing power as price increases continue to decelerate and the recovery in private sector investment. The Bank is rather sceptical about the optimism expressed in some recent surveys of capital spending intentions.

Key factors in the satisfactory development of the economy will be moderation in the rate of increase in the money stock and costs and prices. In terms of the latter elements, the Bank sees the level of wage settlements as a vital factor, but feels that there are grounds for believing that settlements could be moderate.

First, it points to the fact that the bulk of negotiations will not be taking place until the rate of price increases will have been seen to have slowed markedly. Second, it points to the degree of underutilization of capacity in the economy and the lack of demand pressure on resources.

On exchange rate policy, the Bank says that although an appreciation of sterling would help to reduce the pace of domestic inflation, the cost of such a policy are not clear. But it suggests that the benefits of a far appreciating currency may take too long to be realized in full. During this time, there could be grave risks to exporting and import-competing industries.

On the issue of the money supply, the Bank says that it has been able to keep growth comfortably on target in spite of the upward pressures on credit. The rate of net gilt sales in the second quarter, at £580m, may well surprise the gilt market, however, given the large amount of gross sales in the period.

Financial Editor, page 23

Burmah cuts loss to £1.3m

Burmah Oil emphasized again yesterday that it thought it had a strong case against the Bank of England for the return of the BP shares to the Bank in January 1975 to avoid the financial collapse of the group.

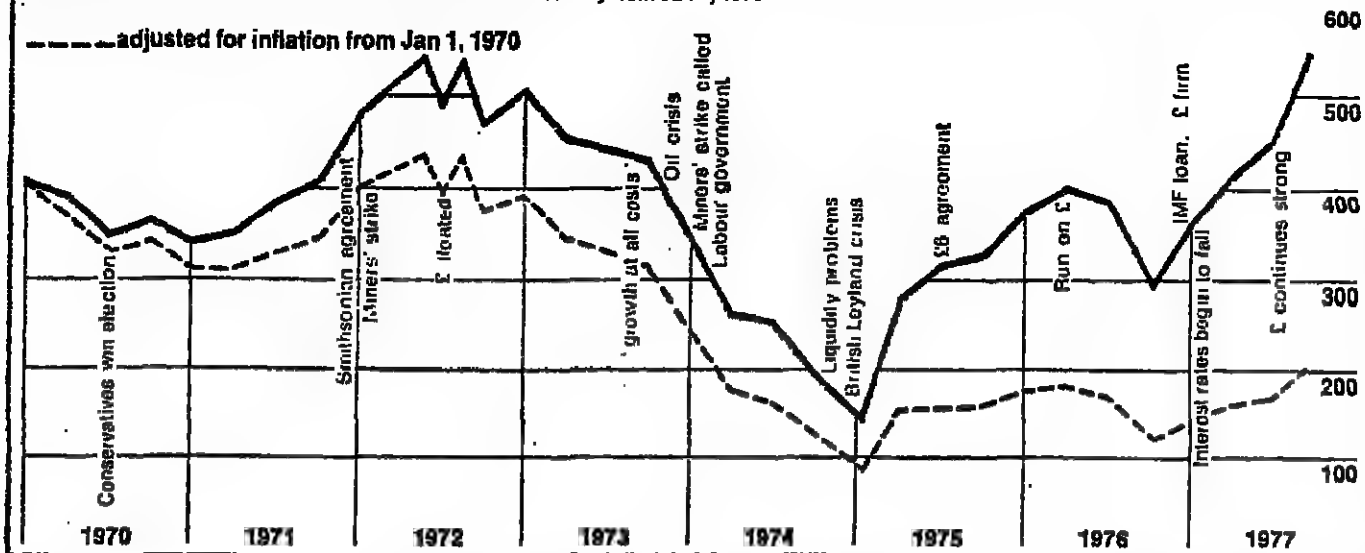
In announcing a first-half pre-tax loss down from £15m in the comparable previous half to £1.35m, Burmah claimed that the BP stock was unconscionable, inequitable and unreasonable, and the Bank, in breach of its duty of fair dealing, took advantage of Burmah's wrongfully deprived of the right to redeem the stock and obtained an improper collateral advantage in connection with the taking of security.

Burmah issued a writ against the Bank last October and the two sides are now going through the preliminary stages, but the company is unable to say when the hearing of the action will start.

Financial Editor, page 23

How the index passed 5½-year peak

FT ORDINARY SHARE INDEX three-monthly from Jan 1, 1970



Continued from page one

When historians come to debate the stock market during the 1960s and 1970s it is sure that that collapse will attract far more interest than what is happening today. Faced with a serious liquidity crisis in industry in the aftermath of the

oil crisis the market was feeding itself on despair.

Only when institutional investors saw the actuarial dangers did they take steps to halt this trend by buying equities heavily.

In real terms, of course, the index had then fallen to below its record bottom of 49 during

the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940. Despite the crisis facing British industry and the British economy at the end of 1974 it was still difficult to argue that things were worse than at the time of the fall of France.

Nevertheless, the FT index, first compiled in 1935 with 100 as its base and sometimes criti-

cised because of its geometric rather than arithmetic computation has become a familiar and quick indicator of stock market sentiment. Along with the Dow Jones average, also made up of 30 shares, it is perhaps the best known index of its kind in the world.

Financial Editor, page 23

Settlements 'keep to 10pc guide'

By Edward Townsend

A large proportion of industrial wage settlements completed since the end of phase two in July have conformed to the Government's 10 per cent pay guidelines, the Confederation of British Industry disclosed yesterday.

Giving details of the latest returns of its new pay data bank, the CBI said that the bulk of claims made since the start of August were for increases of between 15 and 30 per cent but a spokesman said they were encouraged that the majority of settlements "are at what we regard as a reasonable level".

A "small minority" of the 70 settlements which had been reported to the data bank are considered to be in breach of the TUC-endorsed 12-month rule or of the 10 per cent guideline, and the CBI said it knew of several companies that had been asked by the Government to "review" these wage deals.

The CBI is known to be unhappy about the possibility of government sanctions being imposed on member companies which are unable to avoid paying more than 10 per cent pay rises.

A formal statement on the issue may come after next week's full council meeting of the confederation when pay and wage implications of last week's TUC vote on the 12-month rule will be the main items on the agenda.

Data bank returns, which are available to member companies for guidance in their own pay negotiations, show that since July there were 283 claims covering almost 2.5 million workers. About a quarter of the claims have not been quantified.

Profit slide threatens Leyland investment

By Desmond Quigley

British Leyland's capital investment programme is again in jeopardy with the collapse of profits in the first half of the year.

Pre-tax profits were cut to £12.5m for the six months to July 2 from £53.8m in the six months to June 26 last year, despite a modest rise in turnover to £1,325m from £1,172m.

The pre-tax profit margin on sales was a mere 0.95 per cent.

The outlook for the year as a whole is also grim, with labour disputes since June already having taken a heavy toll on the company, Sir Richard Dobson, the chairman, said yesterday.

It was "unlikely that the results for the second half-year will be better than for the first". Last year Leyland made a pre-tax profit of £70m.

Leyland's continuing crisis is the of funding its modernization and new investment programme. Although the Government in July authorized the National Enterprise Board to lend Leyland a further £100m, which has yet to be drawn, Leyland has its own money on a ratio of about 1:1.5.

Leyland's cash position makes it quite impossible for the group to fund its obligations from internally generated cash. This means the group and the NEB will be looking again at the investment programme.

Leyland could have recourse to further bank borrowings, but borrowings are already at the region of £450m. At the end of the last financial year total debt stood at £347m, since when the group has borrowed £100m from the NEB. Interest charges in the first half rose to £2.6m from £1.7m.

This year the company has suffered badly from labour disputes and disruption. In the first six months of the year, 9.3 million man hours were lost compared with 2.3 million in the same period last year.

Sir Richard said the chief cause of the unsatisfactory first-half results was the prolonged toolmakers' strike in the car division during the first quarter.

Production of about 120,000 cars, worth a gross revenue of about £250m, was lost in the first six months compared with 30,000 in the same period last year.

Total vehicle production fell from 437,000 units in the first half last year to 412,000 this year.

As Leyland has lost production, so it has lost its leadership of the United Kingdom car market, with Ford having moved into top place in the first six months of the year. Leyland's share of the market fell to 25 per cent, compared with an average of 27 per cent for the whole of last year, while Ford's share rose to just under 27 per cent from an average of 25.23 per cent.

None of Leyland's divisions has done particularly well, but it has been the car division which continues to be a heavy drain on the whole group. In the first half, cars and light commercial vehicles lost £15.7m pre-tax. The truck and bus sector made a profit of £21.2m, while the non-automotive products made a profit of £7.1m.

Of the total turnover of £1,325m, overseas sales accounted for 57.2m, or 51 per cent, compared with 54 per cent in the same period last year. Sir Richard said that continued inflation in the United Kingdom and the strengthening of sterling had severely curtailed export margins.

The shares were unchanged yesterday at 23p.

SE to stay silent on Cavenham

By Richard Allen

The Stock Exchange has decided not to publish the report of its investigation into share dealings in the Cavenham food group.

It is understood, however, that the investigation, carried out by a three-man committee set up in March, has found no conclusive evidence of insider dealings in the shares. A Stock Exchange spokesman declined to comment yesterday.

The inquiry originally involved dealings in Cavenham shares on the day that Générale Occidentale, the group's French parent, announced it would be proceeding with its proposed 120p a share bid for the outstanding 49 per cent of equity.

Ahead of the announcement several large "sell" orders were handled at prices of up to 120p. The price subsequently plunged to 103p.

The Stock Exchange's decision to remain silent about the committee's findings would seem to represent a reversal of its policy of open self-regulation, which was seen to such good effect in the handling of the Scottish & Universal Investments share dealing inquiry last year.

Then the Stock Exchange published a full report on its findings on the grounds that they were "in the public interest".

In this case, however, it is thought that the Stock Exchange Council feels publication of its report may jeopardize any further inquiries which the Takeover Panel may wish to make.

New C & W finance chief tops pay of directors

By Malcolm Brown

State-owned Cable and Wireless, whose previous managing director, Mr Achibald Willett, resigned this year in protest at the Government's failure to do anything about top salaries, has appointed a head of finance and corporate planning at a salary which exceeds that of any of its directors. The new man is Mr Ernest Porter, formerly finance director of Cammell Laird.

This emerged yesterday when Lord Glenamara, the Cable and Wireless chairman, called a press conference to announce a board reshuffle, details of which had been completed at a meeting of the board of directors only 24 hours earlier.

For reasons which remain unexplained the appointment of the new finance chief, which was made several weeks ago, has remained unreported and was not included in yesterday's formal announcement.

But, under questioning, Lord Glenamara disclosed the identity of the new man and conceded that he would be paid a higher salary than anyone else in the group.

In the board reshuffle Mr Peter McCunn and Mr John Bird, who became joint chief executives in a temporary move to cope with the departure of Mr Willett, are named, respectively, executive deputy chairman and managing director of communications systems and services.

Mr Richard Cannon, an executive director since January, 1973 becomes managing director of public telecommunications.

Lord Glenamara, who is expected to announce next month a profit of about double last year's £28m, said that of the three only Mr Cannon would receive a salary increase, bringing him up to the £13,035 received by the other two.

He laid the blame for this at the feet of the Government which has failed to implement the recommendations of the Top Salaries Review Body, under Lord Boyle of Handsworth.

This recommended industry directors' pay up to levels broadly comparable with the private sector.

The chairman refused accept that the continuing problem of top salaries in his group was in any sense a personal defeat for him a former deputy leader of the Labour Party.

Lord Glenamara, who has assiduously lobbied his former cabinet colleagues on the matter said: "I regret it very much indeed. I don't regard it as a defeat, but it is unfortunate."

He expressed gratitude to his three colleagues for making possible the eventual solution of the problem of who should lead the group. All, he said, were men who would bet very much higher salaries in the private sector.

They had accepted their present appointments because of their dedication to public service and in the hope that the Government would soon make a move on Boyle.

In Europe, the Middle East and America, it was pointed out, men in comparable jobs could expect salaries at least three times as high.

US interest rates rise ahead of Fed squeeze

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Sept 14

The Federal Reserve Board appears to have decided upon a further tightening of credit policies and there is widespread belief that short-term interest rates will rise by about one quarter of 1 per cent this week.

Yesterday the Chase Manhattan Bank raised its prime lending rate to 7½ per cent from 7 per cent and most other leading banks are expected to follow suit.

For 90-day commercial paper and for federal funds have both moved up slightly this week, with the increase in the Fed funds rate resulting directly from the central bank's market actions.

According to market experts, the Federal Reserve Board is becoming increasingly concerned about the rapid growth of the nation's money supply.

The increase in the money stock in the final week of August was so great that, even if there is no further rise this month, the supply for the third quarter will have grown at an annual rate well above the Fed's publicly declared target growth ranges.

The Fed is acting to tighten credit policies now, according to commercial bankers, because of its concern about the medium-term outlook for inflation and because it does not believe such a move will significantly affect general economic growth.

It also appears to be taking advantage of the evident confidence in the White House that is resulting in a reduction in Administration opposition to tighter money.

Earlier this year the Fed's efforts to tighten credit controls were met with strong public criticism by Mr Bert Lance, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr Lance has other matters on his mind at present and Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been surprisingly quiet on monetary policy.

There is also a clear dispute within the most senior ranks of the Administration about the economic outlook. Mr Ray Marshall, Secretary of Labour, believes job-creating policies have been inadequate and has announced he will soon propose new measures to increase employment among young people and black Americans.

Financial Editor, page 23

Heavy demand expected for £1,000m gilt issue

By Our Financial

Correspondent

The good August trade figures and hopes that there could still be a small cut in the minimum lending rate this week appear certain to lead to a sell-out of the new £1,000m gilt-edged stock, Treasury 12 per cent, 1985, on offer this morning.

Although the new stock has a nominal value of £1,000m, investors will not have to put up anything like that amount to ensure a heavy oversubscription.

The commissioners for the

reduction of the National Debt have already been allotted £200m of the stock, while the fact that only £30 per cent is payable on application means that a full subscription will require only £240m to be put up by other investors.

Although the stock was looking no more than fairly priced when announced last Friday, this week's rise in the gilt market has left it looking relatively attractive. The rise in the gilt market has come largely on hopes of falling inflation and a further drop in interest rates.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 222.98 + 13.25

The FT index: 549.2 + 13.5

THE POUND

Bank buys Bank sells

Australia 5 1.53 1.53

Belgium 5 65.00 62.80

Canada 5 1.92 1.87

Denmark 5 11.13 10.73

France 5 7.52 7.25

Germany 5 8.86 8.54

Greece 5 4.24 4.02

Italy 5 8.40 7.95

Japan 5 157.00 151.00

Netherlands 5 4.48 4.26

Norway 5 9.86 9.50

Portugal 5 78.00 76.00

Spain 5 1.87 1.75

Sweden 5 14.75 14.40

Switzerland 5 4.35 4.13

US 5 1.74 1.74

Yugoslavia 5 34.00 34.00

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3m barrels a day UK oil output forecast

since all are large employers and wages represent more than half their overheads.

F. W. Woolworth, which confirmed yesterday that it was considering CBI membership although it had not yet taken a formal decision, employs about 72,000 full and part-time staff.

W. H. Smith, where Mr David Ackland, the chief executive, is engaged with discussions on membership has about 18,000 workers.

Dixons Photographic employs more than 6,000, and Sainsbury, where a decision on CBI membership is thought to be imminent, employs about 30,000 people.

Mr Mike Southern, chairman of United Kingdom retailing of Dixons Photographic, said the company had joined the CBI earlier this year because, as a large employer, we wanted to be involved in the decision affecting our environment and our market".

been organized by the Bank of Scotland, also argued in favour of finding the best mix of high quality North Sea crudes and cheaper oils from the Middle East as a feedstock for Unifine. The Government, on its part, on this basis United Kingdom demand for North Sea oil would be about 800,000 barrels a day, leaving more than two million barrels a day for export. The capacity persisted in consuming countries exports would have to be priced at a level no higher than the marginal costs of refining in those countries, he said.

In the opening of the Off-shore Europe 1977 conference, also in Aberdeen, Dr. J. Dickson Mahor, the Minister of State for Energy, estimated that Government tax and royalty revenues from gas and oil would rise from £5,000m in 1977 to £80m per annum and rise to £2,500m a year by the mid 1980s.

Reliable delivery dates as a spur to exports

Sir, Your Danish correspondence to Mr. Howard and (September 8) to the main body of the Institute, in which overseas sales depend at least in part as much on British firms meeting their delivery dates, as on the stability of the exchange rate of sterling against the Danish krone, is recommended to the Government by the Economic and Social Research Council. It does not touch the delivery problem, but the delivery of customers' orders is a matter which company management must take into account. It is a matter which rates this objective with the highest priority it should deserve.

University of London is a place where, as present in the professional training of accountancy, engineering or economics which comes to the fore, the subjects concentrate on meeting

World business investment 'disappointing'

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Sept 14
Business investment throughout the world is growing at a disappointing rate, largely because of widespread fears about the economic and political outlook states the International Finance Corporation.
Partly because of this investment trend the general international economic recovery "has been slower than might

The criteria we are informed, which determined that South Wales was selected was the high rate of unemployment (8 per cent) and the situation in the GLC area could also have been considered.

have been expected a year ago." The IFC today calls for initiatives to strengthen private investment, especially in developing countries.

It also calls for greater cooperation between commercial banks and international institutions to ensure an adequate flow of resources to developing countries with balance-of-payments problems.

The annual report of the IFC, published today, paints a fairly bleak picture of international economic conditions, which contrasts sharply with the reasonably optimistic views outlined in the International Monetary Fund's annual report.

The IFC says that international financial institutions specifically charged with assisting the development of private enterprise in developing countries.

Its somewhat sombre expectations are summed up in its predictions of real gross national product growth for this year, which see growth for industrial countries averaging 4.3 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent in 1976 and growth for developing countries averaging no more than the 5 per cent rate seen last year.

ing, the Bank says it still needs to play an active coordinating role "both in particular cases and in the consideration of problems affecting particular industries (for example, the clothing industry)".

"There continues to be a need for a central organization alongside rather than part of the commercial system which is regarded as constructively neutral and which has the ability to

Against a denied responsibility in the successive stages of the production process. Companies which have begun to do this find it requires careful judgments on the relationships between output levels, work-in-progress, production cycle times and capacity.

However, once the concept of delivery management has become established, the relationship between sales and production will become clear.

Ethylene project delayed

**By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent**

Delays in the construction of Britain's largest ethylene plant on Teesside are expected to set back its commissioning until the second half of next year.

The 500,000 tonnes a year plant, being built as a joint venture between ICI and BP Chemicals, is a replacement for ICI's Wilton plant, originally to be commissioned towards the end of this year.

Design changes, delays in the delivery of some vital components and low productivity in construction have been the chief factors in the delay. ICI executives are reluctant to estimate the impact of the delays and the effect of inflation on the

cost of the plant, but it is estimated that the final cost could be more than \$180m against the original figure of about \$120m when the plant was first announced over three years ago.

ICI's computerized scheduling system will allow the company to have the new ethylene cracker completed as quickly as possible even though the chemical industry is now faced with a slack level of demand for ethylene and its derivatives. As a result of the demand ICI has closed down its 200,000 tonnes a year capacity cracker on the Walton site for scheduled maintenance. Company executives said that the unit would be closed over a maintenance programme that had been completed until demand improved.

ing concern. Unlike profit assessment, delivery auditing could be applied equally to the

public and the private sector.
T. A. J. NICHOLSON,
Professor of Production
Management,
London Graduate School of
Business Studies,
Surrey Place,
London NW1 4SA.

'Tops' allowance
From Mr David Fisher
The Government give people on a "Tops" retraining course a tax free 40p per day lunch allowance. As an ex-player I am allowed to give myself only 15p per day tax free lunch vouchers. As a player I am therefore in the "working classes" and am not eligible for government-paid studentships.

DAVID FISHER,
Managing Director,
The Covent Garden
Circus, 100 Tottenham
53 Fleet Street
London EC4A 3BE.

Director

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The present Director, Dr. A. J. Kennedy, will be leaving at the end of 1977; to take up an appointment in industry, and a successor is now sought. He or she could come from industry, government service or the academic field. The prime requirement is significant achievement in the leadership of original research and development activity in a branch of materials technology. Academic training in a relevant discipline, including Engineering, is expected. Communication skills and commercial awareness will be crucial. The preferred age is 40 to 50.

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THE SECOND ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. David F. McCurrach, circulated with the Annual Report for the year to 31st July 1977.

RESULTS

The earnings for the year, at 5.90p, show a satisfactory rise of 18% and are substantially in excess of the forecast of 5.70p made with the Interim Statement in March. This has been due mainly to increases in U.K. dividends, to a lesser extent in overseas dividends and to benefits to income from the fall in Sterling. A further increase in earnings is expected in the current year, assuming no major change in investment policy. Following the rise in the U.K. equity market in the last year, there would be some income penalty in reinvesting our gilts and shorter term deposits in U.K. equities at current dividend rates and our current earnings might fall below 5.70p. We would however in any event expect dividend rises quickly to restore and further increase our earnings. In order to reduce disparity between interim and final dividends it is the Directors' intention again to raise the interim dividend for 1977/78 payable in early April from 1.65p to 2.00p.

VALUATION

Among the world's major stock markets, substantial fluctuations in the last 12 months have occurred almost solely in the U.K. The rise of 23% in the F.T.A. All-Share Index masks an initial fall of over 20% last autumn as the problems of a collapsing Sterling spilled over into the equity market. The subsequent recovery of both has been even more dramatic. The Government Securities Index has also benefited, rising almost 10% and, of course, this gain is largely free of capital gains tax. Equity markets elsewhere have been desultory, the U.S. and Japan and Germany all moving within a 10% range throughout the year.

We have added for the third successive year to our U.K. equity proportion at the expense of our overseas holdings and, in consequence, the larger U.K. participation, our net asset value has risen by 14.8%. A buoyant U.K. stock market in the first half of August, together with a sharp fall in the Investment Currency Premium has further raised our total U.K. proportion to about 65%, higher than at any time since 1950.

PROSPECTS

The outlook for the economies of the world at large is not propitious. The long-sought stimulus of a full-blooded recovery has been seen only in the United States and there it is quite mature and now confronts a huge oil-fuel balance of payments deficit and a weak dollar. Elsewhere, Germany is inhibited by fear of inflation and soft export markets while Japan faces unfavourable low growth rates at a time when there is need for internal economic restructuring and growing world resistance to its export success. The underdeveloped countries are suffering both from oil costs and weak commodity prices. These weaknesses are reflected in hesitant equity markets, thin at best in Germany, brittle and highly specialised in Japan, and all but undimmed in the United States by the decimation of its retail security market structure which has proceeded relentlessly since the first big fall in 1970. The importance of this last development in the U.S. can hardly be exaggerated. The vigour of U.S. equities in the 1950s and 1960s depended in part on a vast advisory and selling apparatus aimed at the private investor. The market break of 1970 started a sweeping contraction of a doubtless bloated apparatus. As the private investor fled before succeeding crises, this process gained momentum and has been accelerated by political interference leading to the abolition of fixed commissions and, possibly soon, to free trading outside the established markets. This has severely damaged the retail selling apparatus leaving the markets financially weakened and more and more at the mercy of the flock-like propensities of the major institutions. This by no means rules out good investment opportunities; very much the contrary because the concentration of institutions on fashionable stocks and investment theories produces distortions and investment opportunities in solid growing companies of which we should take more advantage were it not that the Surrender Rule, to which I refer below, so much ties our hands. Adjusted for the Premium our U.S. portfolio is up 74% over the year and has handsomely beaten the S. & P. index rise of 14%.

In contrast, our own British markets seem comparatively healthy and robust. And they have the greater potential, even without a formal Phase 3 wage agreement, always provided that the Government can hold a firm line on the one hand on public pay settlements and cash limits, and on the other on the monetary and other influences which will bear on private bargaining. With a dramatically improving balance of payments strengthening the pound and with simultaneously falling rates of inflation over the next few months, there is room for nervous hope.

That we have not in these conditions made more adjustments to our overseas portfolios or increased our U.K. equities further (they stood at 61.3% at 31st July 1977 against 44% last year, and our overseas proportion was 40%) is largely due to the iniquitous inhibitions of the Currency Premium Surrender, an arbitrary levy which simply penalises good husbandry whether in our own or the national interest without any gain to the nation's assets. The case for its immediate abolition was admirably presented in a House of Lords debate on 14th July which deserved greater publicity than it received at the time.

28th August 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Through the peak and beyond

After the earlier excitement of breaking new ground shares drew renewed strength from trade figures which far exceeded even the most optimistic hopes.

Earlier, the long-awaited all-time peak had passed comparatively quietly at 1 pm with most market men at or on their way to lunch. The strength of sterling, interest rate hopes—many are looking for yet another cut in M.L.R.—and occasional stock shortages had brought strong gains from the outset.

By midday the FT Index was 61.1 up at 541.8 and an hour later the magic 543.6, set in

A line of United Scientific shares is believed to have changed hands last week and the betting is that Raco will be the buyer. Dealers would not be surprised to learn of a stake soon and the shares, always volatile on bid speculation, closed 5p up at 238p.

May, 1977, was exceeded. There then followed a comparatively quiet period ahead of the trade figures but once they were out prices moved strongly ahead

again with the index closing 13.5 better at 549.2 and up by more than five points between 3 pm and the close.

In the gilt-edged market, prices were also set alight by the trade surplus.

Short dates extended earlier gains by a quarter to three-quarters better, while at the longer end improvements of almost a full point were the order of the day.

After hours some "shorts" continued to make headway with occasional rises of £1.50 over the day. Dealers were also predicting that the new 1995 "tap" would be sold out and there was even talk of it being over-subscribed three times.

Though demand was spread throughout the market some of the day's strongest spots were to be found among the industrial leaders. Typical were double figure gains from Rank, up 16p to 273p, GKN, better by 10p to 241p, and a small amount ahead of figures, Bescan 15p to 600p, Glaxo 14p to 667p, ICI 13p to 445p and Pilkington, always a volatile spot, which closed 12p up at 512p.

As the suspension and dividend boost of the previous day Babcock & Wilcox traded

well down on the suspension price on figures to close 11p below that level at 133p.

Other shares to be well supported were Powell Duffryn, up 8p to 207p, Guinness which gained 12p to 272p and Reynolds Parsons which rose 17p to 244p.

Since Babcock & Wilcox's announcement on Tuesday dealers have been speculating on the next to go through the so-called "Beecham gap". The favourite is Glaxo, due to report full year figures next month. The shares closed 14p ahead at 667p.

General confidence, apart, building industry shares were well to the fore in the hope that lower interest rates will give a spur to the industry. Equity turnover on September 13 was £104.5m (21.517 bar sales). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were ICI, Shell, Babcock & Wilcox, Rank, GKN, BAT, Dfd, RTZ, Guinness, GEC, Dispersers, Trafalgar House, Hepworth, Bescan, Rank, Ferris, Bescan, Rowntree, Phoenix Timber, Bernard Matthews and S. & W. Berisford.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
in or £m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Asst. & L.T. (F)	—	0.32(0.28)	2.83(2.55)	2.7(2.4)	28/10	2.7(2.4)
Berwick Timpco (I)	5.27(3.64)	0.4(0.34)	3.5(3.02)	0.0(0.71)	1/12	—
Bestobell (I)	40.69(38.34)	2.72(2.58)	—	3.58(3.22)	7/10	—
Burnish Oil (I)	422.48(401.7)	1.4(1.3)	—	2.0(2.0)	31/10	—
Biddle Hedges (I)	5.75(4.87)	0.44(0.43)	—	—	—	—
Brit Enkalan (I)	23.94(23.29)	1.49(1.25)	6.0(1.0)	—	—	—
Brit Leyland (I)	1.25(1.172)	12.6(53.8)	—	4.62(3.35)	28/11	—
BTI (I)	116.7(98.8)	12.1(10.1)	—	—	—	—
Change, W. (F)	8.38(8.34)	0.57(0.21)	9.0(3.3)	—	—	—
Chubb (F)	39.73(36.43)	2.01(1.66)	17.3(12.1)	3.89(3.25)	—	—
C. H. Bailey (F)	—	0.15(0.17)	—	—	—	—
Danish Baking (I)	125.1(115.16)	0.97(0.84)	—	3.2(2.5)	3/1	—
Deamdi Hedges (F)	1.1(0.47)	0.46(0.04)	48.74(8.23)	1.6(—)	—	—
Elbar Ind (I)	22.37(45)	0.95(0.4)	18.64(10.53)	3.5(3.5)	8/11	—
Fairbairn, L. (I)	6.89(6.12)	0.72(0.43)	8.94(6.23)	1.0(0.86)	14/10	2.22(2.096)
James Fisher (F)	4.8(4.4)	1.8(0.67)	12.5(0.74)	1.0(0.8)	24/10	—
Fried Dugger (I)	—	0.87(0.73)	—	1.20(1.08)	9/11	—
T. C. Harrison	18.2(14.3)	0.72(0.52)	—	1.37(1.2)	30/12	—
Huntleigh Grp (I)	3.4(2.3)	0.45(0.35)	—	1.17(1.05)	3/11	1.05(2.1)
Leyland Palat (I)	16.8(16.8)	0.7(0.6)	—	1.0(0.8)	5/11	—
Robt Michels (I)	4.4(4.3)	0.78(0.60)	18.56(14.4)	2.4(2.1)	7/11	—
Manders (I)	—	1.2(1.0)	—	0.82(0.74)	21/11	—
Min Marsters (F)	3.3(5.6)	0.32(0.57)	31.44(19.59)	5.2(4.8)	10/11	7.7(6.5)
Myfort (Kelt) (I)	4.4(3.5)	0.18(0.41)	—	0.28(0.25)	14/11	0.28(0.26)
O'Connell Ship (F)	—	2.7(1.2)	—	4.5(4.5)	—	—
Reed Coas (I)	108.6(93.2)	1.01(1.02)	—	1.48(1.46)	24/10	—
Richards & Wall (I)	15.5(14.0)	0.58(0.47)	—	1.40(1.2)	3/10	—
Sea Timey (I)	29.1(19.8)	—	—	1.3(—)	21/10	2.3(1.2)
Schl Int (Jesse)	14.0(14.5)	0.90(1.01)	3.33(4.09)	1.18(0.68)	25/10	1.72(1.1)
Sec City Prop (F)	1.2(1.3)	0.05(0.12)	—	2.54(2.30)	3/10	—
Spong (I)	1.2(1.3)	1.8(8.6)	—	2.90(2.5)	10/10	—
Steetley (I)	124.1(100.3)	1.2(1.2)	—	2.1(8.2)	24/11	4.38(3.4)
Taverner Rut (I)	1.2(1.2)	22.0(18.0)	5.8(4.8)	1.3(—)	4/11	2.13(1.9)
Thom Tillis (I)	388.7(320.3)	10.6(10.8)	12.75(7.7)	—	—	—
Tioxide Grp (I)	77.8(67.5)	2.6(2.0)	—	—	—	—
J. Walker Old (F)	14.5(12.3)	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown on a per share basis. Where in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis, the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast. b Adj for scrip. c Loss. d Dollars.

Steelley growth slows as steadier pound checks export drive

By Nicholas Hirst

Growth at the Steelley Co is slowing down. Profits for the first half of 1977 are 14 per cent up on the previous half at £12.5m but the forecast for a similar figure in the second half, which will give profits of nearly £26m against last year's £15.6m, marks a change from the sharp increase seen between the two halves of last year.

Benefits of the strong expenditure programme running at an annual £10m for the past few years, the surviving greater exports and improved efficiency have largely been taken care of by changes of capacity working.

Exports were 30 per cent higher over the comparable half, compared with a 24 per cent increase in sales, but a steadier pound will be working against Steelley's efforts from now on, at a time when the initial success of its strong drive overseas with refractory profits must have already made most of its impact.

Mr Harry Smith, the chairman, comments that Canadian distribution and quarrying were affected by seasonal factors as well as the continuing low level of economic activity.

An interim dividend equal to 3.8p gross is declared including a small element resulting from the conditional tax changes announced in the Budget. The maximum increase in



Mr Harry Smith, chairman of Steelley.

dividend for the year would give a yield of 3.9 per cent with the shares at 250p, up 8p yesterday.

It is still remarkable that a company selling to the steel and construction industries should be making the kind of returns on sales that Steelley is making—trading margins in the half were 13 per cent, slightly higher than the previous half—but there should still be marked gains to be made if the industries it supplies were to return to growth.

Unfortunately there is little sign of this happening and it is necessary to create another sharp increase in profits.

Bestobell now relying on second-half upturn

By Alison Mitchell

A better performance in the domestic and European markets helped Bestobell to slightly improved results at half-way. In the first six months of 1977 this food engineering, merchandising and insulation group increased pre-tax profits by almost 5 per cent to £2.7m on sales up from £38m to £40.7m.

Sir Humphrey Browne, chairman, is more confident of the outcome of the second half. An encouraging upward trend in the home market and an improvement in South Africa should give results a boost, but overseas companies elsewhere are under some pressure from local trading conditions. However, the directors expect to pay a maximum permitted dividend for the year.

In South Africa, changes in management have turned the

offshoot from loss to profit and Sir Humphrey reveals that there is still more to come in the second-half in Singapore, where the economy is less buoyant, the company remains border-line.

At home, most of the divisions show an improvement over last year with the exception of insulation, which is temporarily in the red as a result of the group policy of taking profits fully when a contract is completed.

Although results from the overseas companies are still well below last year's first-half levels, there are signs of a recovery on the depressed July-to-December figures. This period was, however, artificially distorted by a change in the year-end of the overseas companies and a near 17 per cent devaluation of the Australian dollar.

Richards & Wallington on road back

By Richard Allan

Richards & Wallington, the crane-hire and construction equipment group, claims to be on a strong recovery path after its tribulations of last year.

Meanwhile, pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 are fractionally down on those of last year at just over £1m, but compare favourably with the £791,000 earned in the second half of 1976.

Then the group felt the full weight of the United Kingdom construction industry recession with the Richards' Home Counties crane distribution division turning into losses and the Tower Crane subsidiary operating at a shrinking United Kingdom market.

However, the Tower Crane operation has since been picking up business in the Middle East while the Home Counties division has now returned to profits. Mr Roy Richards, chairman, reports that problems in the London and merchanting companies have been reversed after reorganisation at the beginning of the year.

Turnover is 11 per cent ahead at £15.5m, compared with £13.8m for the whole of last year.

A sharp drop in the taxation charge as a result of the group's decision to stop providing for deferred tax losses net profit at £851,000 compared with £483,000.

And although the group is paying only a same-again interim dividend of 2.25p, the group is enjoying confidence about the rest of the year.

The group achieved peak of just under £3m in 1974.

Inchcape's restrained outlook

With the excellent trading of 1976-77 under its belt, the outlook still seems good at Inchcape. At yesterday's annual meeting, Lord Inchcape, chairman, reported that while conditions are continuously changing at home and overseas, generally they are conducive to the continued growth and prosperity of the group's interests, although it would be unrealistic to expect another leap forward as spectacular as that which was seen last year.

As known, pre-tax profits almost doubled to £73.4m. Even when the £10m exchange gain from the fall in the value of sterling is taken into account, the chairman says, the profit was a "remarkable one and a clear indication of the health and stability" of Inchcape.

He referred to comment on the improvement this year of sterling against the United States dollar and the overseas incomes would suffer when translated into sterling. If last Tuesday's exchange rates had been used for producing the 1976-77 accounts, the effect on the figures would not have been material.

Since the last annual meeting, Inchcape has made no major acquisitions and the period has been one mainly devoted to consolidation and rationalisation. One event which merited the chairman's comment was Inchcape's first entry into the Eurobond market.

In the United Kingdom, as expected, both Anglo Thai and Bain Dawes have fitted in well.

Change Wares plans issue to put it back on an even keel

By Victor Felstead

A much-higher-than-expected loss, the disposal of overseas subsidiaries, board changes and proposals for the issue of a new class of share were included in the complicated package released yesterday by Change Wares.

On turnover virtually unchanged at £8.38m, against £8.34m, in the year to July 2, the group suffered a pre-tax loss of £579,000, compared with the previous year's profit of £217,000. After a tax credit of £334,000—there was a charge last year of £127,000—and extraordinary items of £550,000, there is a net loss of £895,000, against a profit of £90,000.

Shareholders are not to receive any final dividend. This leaves them with the interim of 0.5p gross, against a total of 1.68p gross. The 1977 results provide in full for the disposal of the overseas offshoots; those for 1976 have been adjusted to a comparable basis. The extraordinary item is the loss on the disposal of the overseas companies.

In his annual report, Mr G. W. Rose, chairman, explains why the forecast of break even in the second half was not met.

The main reason was in the internal management information system "which was geared to more stable economic environment". Lower real sales volume combined with inflation made it vital to monitor every aspect of costs. However, the action taken was too late to improve the year's results.

Ruppel accounted for about £240,000 of the loss. This will not recur. Further action is also being taken to ensure the continuation and expansion of Ruppel.

A circular gives details of the circumstances which led to talks with Badische Kommune Landesbank (Bakola), the bankers to the German offshoots, Change Wares GmbH and Peter Ruppel GmbH. The result was that Change Wares GmbH was sold to Ruppel GmbH, a separate company nominated by Bakola, for the sum of £1m.

Meanwhile, arrangements have also been made to raise about £500,000 net of expenses, by the direct subscription of 273m participating preferred shares of 10p each and the offer by way of an underwritten rights issue to ordinary holders of 273m participating preferred shares, all at 10p a share.

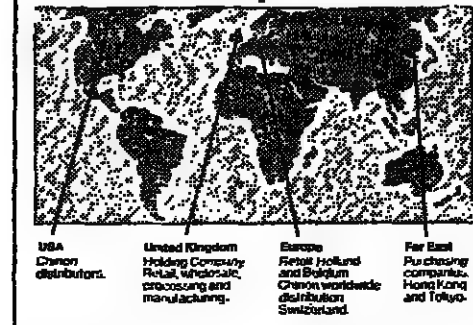
Dixons Another record year

World Sales up 119% - Pre-tax Profits up 67%
Wider product base - Significant overseas expansion

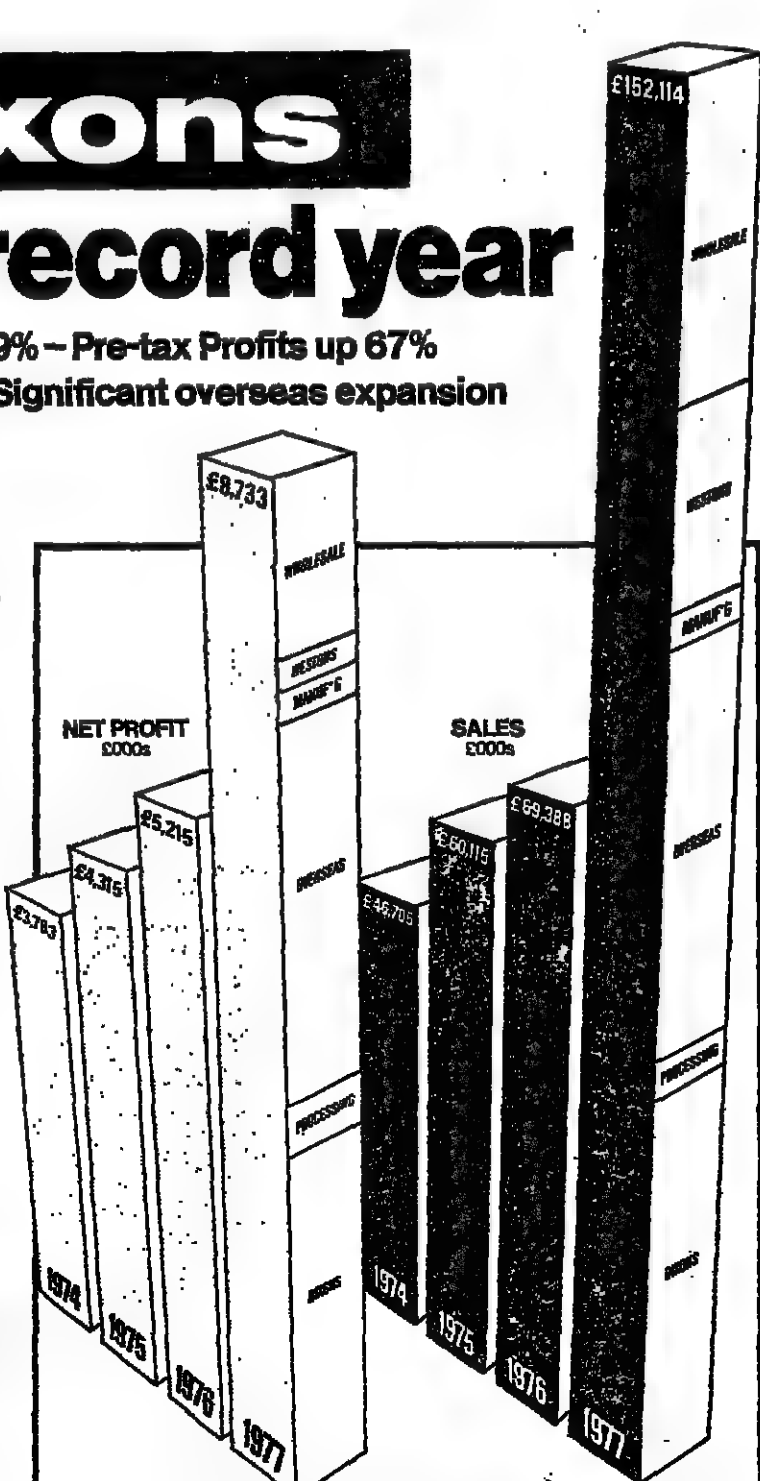
Highlights from the Review of the Chairman, Stanley Kalms for the year 1976/77

- * Profits for the year a record at £8,733,000.
- * Outstanding growth record—profits increase 10 fold in the last 6 years.
- * Group continues to invest heavily for future growth—£7 million capital expenditure planned this year.
- * Selective acquisition programme to continue.
- * Bullock report—monstrous absurdity.
- * Industrial relations built on joint consultative committees are excellent. Sustained progress towards participation.
- * New offices and distribution centre opened in Holland.
- * Further solid progress by the Group expected for the year 1977/78.

Dixons Group Worldwide



- * Over 400 photo, audio, optical and chemist shops in the U.K., Holland and Belgium.
- * Worldwide distribution of Chinlon photographic products.
- * U.K. distribution of pharmaceutical products from 28 depots nationwide.
- * One of the largest independent film processors in Europe.
- * Manufacturing division exports 30% of its butane fuel production worldwide.



Summary of Group Results for the 52 weeks to 30th April 1977

£000s	SALES	NET PROFIT	Before Tax
Retail Dixons	45,080	2,836	—
Westons	20,953	210	—
Wholesale Processing	37,124	1,538	—
Manufacturing	1,679	395	—
Overseas	45,366	3,296	—
Total	£162,114	£8,733	—
Dividend per share 2.105p		Earnings per share 21.4p	

FINANCIAL NEWS

European momentum while BTR set to pursue US takeovers

By Ray Maughan

With the continued acquisition of Andre Sinterbloet under its belt, BTR is free to pursue its long-term goal of substantial United States takeovers. This general rubber manufacturer's profits for the half year to end-June last jumped almost 31 per cent to £13.2m pre-tax and exceeded the £400,000 contribution from Sinterbloet from mid-July to end-June. The European contribution remains the target of most mid attention, the European sphere, which includes Britain, has provided most of the recent momentum.

Profits in Europe expanded by 61 per cent to £9.5m despite problems in Sweden and a flat performance, coupled with poor margins in the West German industrial rubber operation.

Fairbairn tops hopes in opening 68pc bound

By Michael Clark

The steady improvement in Fairbairn Lawson's performance over recent years is reflected in a pre-tax profit rise of 67.6 per cent to a record £721,000 in the six months to June 30.

Turnover of the Leeds-based group, with interests in engineering, packaging and office furniture, has also gone up by 12.5 per cent to £6.8m. This leaves pre-tax margins ahead at 10.4 per cent compared with 7 per cent last time. The directors hope to propose a final dividend of 3.5p gross as against 1.6p. In order to reduce disparity between interim and final dividend, an interim of 1.515p gross compared with 1.21p has been declared.

The group's half-year profits are comfortably ahead of target, while sales are in line with budget. The results generally are consistent with the steady improvement in the company's performance over recent years, says Sir John Lawson, chairman.

International

Krupp sales up strongly in first half

Consolidated world group sales of the Fried Krupp GmbH rose 25 per cent to DM5,200m in the first half, largely because of the acquisition of Stahlwerke Suedwestfalen, the company said in Essen. It did not give any earnings figures for the period.

The sales rise for the first six months compared with a 28 per cent increase in the first five months reported last June. At that time, Krupp predicted a 25 per cent sales increase for all of 1977, of which 15 per cent would come from integration of Suedwestfalen.

The company added that opening figures are not representative for the full year because larger deliveries in the industrial installations sector will be booked in the second half. Meanwhile there is still unused capacity in that sector as well as in machinery and shipbuilding—AP.

Berwick T'po doubts after record opening

Record opening profits from toy maker Berwick Timpo do not necessarily augur well for the year as a whole.

Mr John Oakley, chairman, gives a warning that, with the general downturn in consumer spending, this year is likely to prove somewhat disappointing for the toy industry. And a 45 per cent increase in sales in the first six months should not be taken as an indication of the likely increase for the year as a whole, he adds.

However this pessimism was not enough to dampen the share price yesterday and, in a close market, they firmed 2p to close at 30p.

In the first six months of the year, the group made a pre-tax profit of £403,000, a rise of 16 per cent on the same period last year, on sales which increased from £3.6m to £5.3m.

These sales figures include a first time contribution from Harbutt's Plasticine, which is

less seasonal than other offshoots, and a higher rate of despatches to customers. Harbutt's, taken over last September, is now making a profit and the chairman anticipates greater returns in the future.

Flair Toys benefited from the new ranges acquired under a licensing arrangement with the American group Aurora Products Corp.

Despite his reservations on the outcome of the current year, the chairman is confident that Berwick Timpo is well placed to take advantage of the anticipated upturn in consumer spending in the following 12 months. The group is strongly placed in terms of financial resources.

In his annual statement in May, Mr Oakley said he viewed the current year with confidence. With the elimination of losses at Park Toys and Flair Toys and the merging of operations at Northampton in new premises, prospects for the group looked encouraging.

Swire Pacific ahead

Net profit of SHK\$85m against SHK\$58.8m are reported by Swire Pacific for the first half of 1977. The interim dividend is 2.2 cents on the "A" share and 2 cents on the "B" share, an 11 per cent increase by a one-for-five scrip.

All divisions operated successfully in the half and prospects for the rest of the year are encouraging. The final dividend is expected to be not less than 20 cents on the "A" and 4 cents on the "B" compared with 21 and 42 cents on the smaller capital.

—Reuters

Mediobanca sparkles

Mediobanca, the Italian state-owned merchant bank, announces sparkling results for the year ending June 30, with net profits of 28,410m lire (£18.9m) compared with 19,500m lire (£13m) the year before, writes John Earle.

The annual meeting on October 28 will be asked to approve a 12 per cent dividend equivalent to 1,200 lire a share on the increased capital.

Tavener Rutledge to miss forecast

Confessionary makers Tavener Rutledge has suffered a drop in margins for the six

months to June 30. Sales went up 20 per cent to £3.2m, but pre-tax profits slipped from £222,000 to £156,000 and the elimination of the regional employment premium chopped another £19,000 off profits.

Mr A. Hyde, chairman, says that these factors would have been offset by a teaching troubles in the Liverpool factory had not production. All this means that the group will miss its forecast profit for the year of £635,000 but should make up the ground lost next year.

Heavy loss continues at Brit Enkalon

British Enkalon, maker of man-made fibres, has turned in a loss of £1.4m against a loss of £1.2m for the six months to June 30. This was on turnover up from £23.2m to £23.94m and the loss a share jumps to 6p compared with 1p. Mr J. Marlin Ritchie, chairman, says that in the second half of this year prospects remain uncertain, although the interest burden will be reduced because of

the recent share issue to Alcoa and the reduction in interest rates. On the whole it is not clear that the results for the second half will be any worse than those in the first half.

Int Timber reshapes Belgian investment

International Timber Corporation is restructuring its investment in Belgium. It has agreed in principle to the sale for £2m cash of certain subsidiary company interests in the group Bois Rumbler in which International Timber holds 80 per cent of the Belgian timber merchant.

International will then hold a 27.5 per cent interest in a new group of companies.

Meanwhile the International board thinks that, upon conversion of the whole of the unsecured loan stock, Montayne L. Meyer's stake in International would be 10 per cent.

Business appointments

Mr A. de Boer joins Burmah board

Mr Anthony de Boer, chairman of the Dutch Road Federation, has been made a non-executive director of Burmah Oil.

Dr W. A. Ballou, chairman of Thomas Burroughs & Sons has been elected chairman of Matthews Holdings in place of Mr Raymond Bloye, who retires from that post but remains on the board. Mr Bloye joins the board of Burmah Oil. Mr N. H. Hunt and Mr J. R. Storer, director of Burroughs, have also joined the board of Matthews Holdings.

Mr R. E. Butler, chief executive of North East Coast Shipbuilders, has been made executive chairman of Walsby Dry Dock. Mr Alastair Fraser and Mr Leslie Stockdale continue as joint managing directors. Mr Michael Pyman relinquishes the managing directorship of the group's Mercautle Dry Dock, to become group marketing director. Mr William Scott is to become general manager and director of Mercantile and joins the NECS main board. Mr Donald Akrigg, managing director of Brigham & Cowan (Fruil), has joined the NECS board.

Mr M. H. Namerley has been appointed as executive chairman of Lumb (Holdings). He will succeed Mr G. M. Werry as chairman on January 1, when Mr Werry retires from the board.

Mr G. E. Grogan, Mr E. G. L. Godden and Mr A. J. Hodge-United Guarantee (Holdings). Mr F. S. Windridge and Mr G. G. Coleman are resigning.

Mr Robert Poring has joined the board of Bury & Masco Industries.

Mr Neil Falkner has been made a director of Small Business Capital Fund.

Mr John Pearce has been made managing director of Inspec Data Systems and Mr Anthony Chandler becomes director of business development. Mr Seymour Joffe is to be president of Inspec Inc.

Mr J. R. Briston, formerly chief executive of RHM Corporation, has been named chief executive of RHM Overseas.

Mr D. P. Quigley, a director of RHM Bakeries, succeeds Mr Briston.

Mr Colin Ingle-Mackenzie has been appointed to the executive committee of Brown Shipley Insurance Services. He has also been appointed joint chairman of the United Kingdom division with Mr A. C. Yeo.

Mr Gordon Mennar, chairman and managing director of Salom Herr-Voss, has been elected chairman of the British Metalworking Plant Makers Association.

Over £2m pre-tax at Matthew Clark

Record figures and a bigger payout are forthcoming from London-based Matthew Clark and Sons (Holdings), wine and spirit shippers and merchants and British wine makers. On turnover up from £36.43m to £39.73m in the year to April 30, pre-tax profits expanded from £1.66m to £2.01m—the first time they have passed the £2m mark. With earnings per share up from 12.1p to 17.3p, the total gross payment is being lifted from 7.15p to 7.86p. The board attributes the profit rise to better sales of Martell, Old England and The Glenlivet, to

briefly

reduced currency losses on the De Kuyper and Noilly Prat agencies and to savings from the closure of Rigby and Evans (Wine Shippers). A further profit improvement is likely in the current year.

BLADGEN/W. W. BALL

Boards of Bladgen Noakes and W. W. Ball announce talks which may lead to offer from Bladgen for entire capital of Ball.

Summary of results for the year ended 29th April, 1977

	1977	1976
TURNOVER—net sales to customers	£12,905,571	£10,300,817
PROFIT before taxation	£1,284,347	£1,028,862
DIVIDENDS net per 20p share		
Interim paid	1.815p	1.650p
Final proposed	3.456p	3.089p
EARNINGS per 20p share	17.1p	13.7p

The Wholesale Fittings Co Ltd
313-333 Rainham Road South, Dagenham, Essex, RM10 8SX

THE WHOLESALE FITTINGS COMPANY LIMITED
Electrical Distributors

The Company has completed an excellent year in which, once again, record turnover and profits were achieved. Subject only to circumstances beyond our control, I am confident that the Company will continue to progress...

Mr. D. S. Rose, Chairman.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS for the year ended 29th April, 1977

1977 1976

TURNOVER—net sales to customers £12,905,571 £10,300,817

PROFIT before taxation £1,284,347 £1,028,862

DIVIDENDS net per 20p share

Interim paid 1.815p 1.650p

Final proposed 3.456p 3.089p

EARNINGS per 20p share 17.1p 13.7p

The Wholesale Fittings Co Ltd
313-333 Rainham Road South, Dagenham, Essex, RM10 8SX

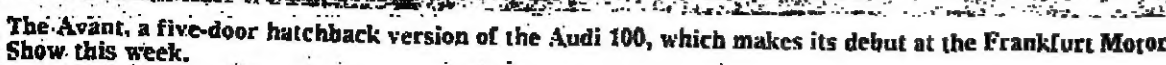
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
TRW Overseas Finance N.V.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture Dated as of October 15, 1971 among TRW Overseas Finance N.V., TRW Inc., and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Trustee, \$2,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of the above captioned Debentures will be redeemed through operation of the Sinking Fund on October 15, 1977 (the Redemption Date) at the principal amount thereof (the Redemption Price) together with accrued interest to said Redemption Date.

The serial numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed, all bearing the Prefix M, are as follows:

11	616	1934	2720	3466	4491	5196	5999	7031	7884	8583	8492	10127	10826	11931	12763	13701	14462	15371	16022	16768	17326	18460	18164
12	627	1984	2726	3508	4492	5203	6039	7020	7897	8710	8497	10143	10843	11932	12768	13702	14463	15372	16023	16769	17327	18461	18165
13	637	1999	2732	3509	4500	5231	6016	7027	7898	8751	8603	10150	10849	11938	12764	13703	14464	15373	16024	16770	17328	18462	18166
14	647	1999	2732	3514	4502	5232	6017	7028	7899	8752	8604	10151	10850	11939	12765	13704	14465	15374	16025	16771	17329	18463	18167
15	658	2001	2733	3517	4505	5235	6020	7030	7901	8755	8607	10152	10851	11940	12766	13705	14466	15375	16026	16772	17330	18464	18168
16	669	2001	2734	3520	4508	5238	6023	7033	7904	8758	8610	10153	10852	11941	12767	13706	14467	15376	16027	16773	17331	18465	18169
17	680	2002	2735	3523	4511	5241	6026	7036	7907	8761	8613	10154	10853	11942	12768	13707	14468	15377	16028	16774	17332	18466	18170
18	691	2003	2736	3526	4514	5244	6029	7039	7910	8764	8616	10155	10854	11943	12769	13708	14469	15378	16029	16775	17333	18467	18171
19	702	2004	2737	3529	4517	5247	6032	7042	7913	8767	8619	10156	10855	11944	12770	13709	14470	15379	16030	16776	17334	18468	18172
20	713	2005	2738	3532	4520	5250	6035	7045	7916	8770	8622	10157	10856	11945	12771	13710	14471	15380	16031	16777	17335	18469	18173
21	724	2006	2739	3535	4523	5253	6038	7048	7919	8773	8625	10158	10857	11946	12772	13711	14472	15381	16032	16778	17336	18470	18174
22	735	2007	2740	3538	4526	5256	6041	7051	7922	8776	8628	10159	10858	11947	12773	13712	14473	15382	16033	16779	17337	18471	18175
23	746	2008	2741	3541	4529	5259	6044	7054	7925	8779	8631	10160	10859	11948	12774	13713	14474	15383	16034	16780	17338	18472	18176
24	757	2009	2742	3544	4532	5262	6047	7057	7928	8782	8634	10161	10860	11949	12775	13714	14475	15384	16035	16781	17339	18473	18177
25	768	2010	2743	3547	4535	5265	6050	7060	7931	8785	8637	10162	10861	11950	12776	13715	14476	15385	16036	16782	17340	18474	18178
26	779	2011	2744	3550	4538	5268	6053	7063	7934	8788	8640	10163	10862	11951	12777	13716	14477	15386	16037	16783	17341	18475	18179
27	790	2012	2745	3553	4541	5271	6056	7066	7937	8791	8643	10164	10863	11952	12778	13717	14478	15387	16038	16784	17342	18476	18180
28	801	2013	2746	3556	4544	5274	6059	7069	7940	8794	8646	10165	10864	11953	12779	13718	14479	15388	16039	16785	17343	18477	18181
29	812	2014	2747	3559	4547	5277	6062	7072	7943	8797	8649	10166	10865	11954	12780	13719	14480	15389	16040	16786	17344	18478	18182
30	823	2015	2748	3562	4550	5280	6065	7075	7946	8800	8652	10167	10866	11955	12781	13720	14481	15390	16041	16787	17345	18479	18183
31	834	2016	2749	3565	4553	5283	6068	7078	7949	8803	8655	10168	10867	11956	12782	13721	14482	15391	16042	16788	17346	18480	18184
32	845	2017	2750	3568	4556	5286	6071	7081	7952	8806	8658	10169	10868	11957	12783	13722	14483	15392	16043	16789	17347	18481	18185
33	856	2018	2751	3571	4559	5289	6074	7084	7955	8809	8661	10170	10869	11958	12784	13723	14484	15393	16044	16790	17348	18482	18186
34	867	2019	2752	3574	4562	5292	6077	7087	7958	8812	8664	10171	10870	11959	12785	13724	14485	15394	16045	16791	17349	18483	18187
35	878	2020	2753	3577	4565	5295	6080	7090	7961	8815	8667	10172	10871	11960	12786	13725	14486	15395	16046	16792	17350	18484	18188
36	889	2021	2754	3580	4568	5298	6083	7093	7964	8818	8670	10173	10872	11961	12787	13726	14487	15396	16047	16793	17351	18485	18189
37	900	2022	2755	3583	4571	5301	6086	7096	7967	8821	8673	10174	10873	11962	12788	13727	14488	15397	16048	16794	17352	18486	18190
38	911	2023	2756	3586	4574	5304	6089	7099	7970	8824	8676	10175	10874	11963	12789	13728	14489	15398	16049	16795	17353	18487	18191
39	922	2024	2757	3589	4577	5307	6092	7102	7973	8827	8679	10176	10875	11964	12790	13729	14490	15399	16050	16796	17354	18488	18192
40	933	2025	2758	3592	4580	5310	6095	7105	7976	8830	8682	10177	10876	11965	12791	13730	14491	15400	16051	16797	17355	18489	18193
41	944	2026	2759	3595	4583	5313	6098	7108	7979	8833	8685	10178	10877	11966	12792	13731	14492	15401	16052	16798	17356	18490	18194
42	955	2027	2760	3598	4586	5316	6101	7111	7982	8836	8688	10179	10878	11967	12793	13732	14493	15402	16053	16799	17357	18491	18195
43	966	2028	2761	3601	4589	5319	6104	7114	7985	8839	8691	10180	10879	11968	12794	13733	14494	15403	16054	16800	17358	18492	18196
44	977	2029	2762	3604	4592	5322	6107	7117	7988	8842	8694	10181	10880	11969	12795	13734	14495	15404	16055	16801	17359	18493	18197
45	988	2030	2763	3607	4595	5325	6110	7120	7991	8845	8697	10182	10881	11970	12796	13735	14496	15405	16056	16802	17360	18494	18198
46	999	2031	2764	3610	4598	5328	6113	7123	7994	8848	8700	10183	10882	11971	12797	13736	14497	15406	16057	16803	17361	18495	18199
47	1010	2032	2765	3613	4601	5331	6116	7126	7997	8851	8703	10184	10883	11972	12798	13737	14498	15407	16058	16804	17362	18496	18200
48	1021	2033	2766	3616	4604	5334	6119	7129	8000	8854	8706	10185	10884	11973	12799	13738	14499	15408	16059	16805	17363	18497	18201
49	1032	2034	2767	3619	4607	5337	6122	7132	8003	8857	8709	10186	10885	11974	12800	13739	14500	15409	16060	16806	17364	18498	18202
50	1043	2035	2768	3622	4610	5340	6125	7135	8006	8860	8712	10187	10886	11975	12801	13740	14501	15410	16061	16807	17365	18499	18203
51	1054	2036	2769	3625	4613	5343	6128	7138	8009	8863	8715	10188	10887	11976	12802	13741	14502	15411	16062	16808	17366	18500	18204
52	1065	2037	2770	3628	4616	5346	6131	7141	8012	8866	8718	10189	10888	11977	12803	13742	14503	15412	16063	16809	17367	18501	18205
53	1076	2038	2771	3631	4619	5349	6134	7144	8015	8869	8721	10190	10889	11978	12804	13743	14504	15413	16064	16810	17368	18502	18206
54	1087	2039	2772	3634	4622	5352	6137	7147	8018	8872	8724	10191	10890	11979	12805	13744	14505	15414	16065	16811	17369	18503	18207
55	1098	2040	2773	3637	4625	5355	6140	7150	8021	8875	8727	10192	10891	11980	12806	13745	14506	15415	16066	16812	17370	18504	18208
56	1109	2041	2774	3640	4628	5358	6143	7153	8024	8878	8730	10193	10892	11981	12807	13746	14507	15416	16067	16813	17371	18505	18209
57	1120	2042	2775	3643	4631	5361	6146	7156	8027	8881	8733	10194	10893	11982	12808	13747	14508	15417	16068	16814	17372	18506	18210
58	1131	2043	2776	3646	4634	5364	6149	7159	8030	8884	8736	10195	10894	11983	12809	13748	14509	15418	16069	16815	17373	18507	18211
59	1142	2044	2777	3649	4637	5367	6152	7162	8033	8887	8739	10196	10895	11984	12810	13749	14510	15419	16070	16816	17374	18508	18212
60	1153	2045	2778	3652	4640	5370	6155	7165	8036	8890	8742	10197	10896	11985	12811	13750	14511	15420	16071	16817	17375	18509	18213
61	1164	2046	2779	3655	4643	5373	6158	7168	8039	8893	8745	10198	10897	11986	12812	13751	14512	15421	16072	16818	17376	18510	18214
62	1175	2047	2780	3658	4646	5376	6161	7171	8042	8896	8748	10199	10898	11987	12813	13752	14513	15422	16073	16819	17377	18511	18215
63	1186	2048	2781	3661	4649	5379	6164	7174	8045	8899	8751	10200	10899	11988	12814	13753	14514	15423	16074	16820	17378	18512	18216
64	1197	2049	2782	3664	4652	5382	6167	7177	8048	8902	8754	10201	10900	11989	12815	13754	14515	15424	16075	16821	17379	18513	18217



Chrysler puts old wine in new bottles

At 12ft 6in, the Sunbeam is a little

His passion has been dabbling in

Peter Waymark

**MOMBASA AND
COASTAL WATER
SUPPLY PROJECT**

The Government of Kenya invites tenders for Contract MCS-19

(continued)

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement. The *in vitro* results are in good agreement with the *in vivo* results, which are in good agreement with the *in vitro* results.

... ..

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(Continued on page 25)

